THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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JOHN KEELY

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

JOHN KEELY

BACK FROM NEW YORK.

SHIPLOADS OF NEW GOODS.

Dress Goods.

A SUPERB STOCK!!

All Grades Dress Goods,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST.

Plaid Dress Goods 3c. yard!
Brocaded Dress Goods 3½c yard!
Elegant Mohairs 8½c. yard!
Excellent English Cashmeres 10c. yard!
Better grade English Cashmeres 12½c. and 15c yard!
Lovely figured Dress Goods 10c. yard!
The best 15c. Dress Goods ever offered here!
Lovely Brocaded Satin Berbers, with plain to match, 20c. yard, worth 35c.!
Elegant French Satin Berbers 25c. and 35c. yard!
Lovely Moire stripes and Plaids 25c. and 35c yard!
Lovely new style "Canvas" Striped Goods 25c yard!
Handsome "Boucle" Serges 35c. yard!
Double width Cashmeres 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c yard!
Handsome Tricotine Cloths 40c. yard!
Beautiful spring colors in cashmeres and diagonals, 45c and 50c yard!
Superb line tricot cloths and nun's veilings in all colors, in every grade and shade of this season.
Albatros cloths, in all widths, colors and in a full range of prices.
Superb line canvas cloths, with combining stripe to match every shade of color.
Lovely line of cream dress goods, in canvas cloths, ladies flannel cloths, tricots, etc.
60 pieces 27 inch Finest Grade

Flannel Suitings

made, 35c yd, worth 65c anywhere!

Choice lot French plaid dress goods, in color peculiar to this spring.

Bargains in Fine French Novelty Suits

800 fine French suits, perfect combinations, at $4, $4.50, $5, $6.50, etc.,

WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.

An elegant lot of fine French stripes and fancy goods, for combination, trimming, etc.

No such millinery in the state as will be turned out this season from JOHN KEELY'S. No fancy prices--A FAIR, JUST PROFIT ON MILLINERY as well as on everything else, is all that will be demanded at JOHN KEELY'S.

ALSO

The largest stock of silks in Atlanta!
The most attractive stock of silks in Atlanta!
The best assorted stock of silks in Atlanta!

SILKS!

150 pieces lovely Moire Antique Silks, 25 cents per yard, worth 65 cents,

200 pieces lovely Summer Silks, 25 cents per yard, in stripes of all colors. A great bargain.

Lovely Summer Silks in entirely new effects, at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cents yard, a handsome line.

Every color made in Satins at very low prices.

100 pieces solid color fine French Silks, 75 cents yads, goods which sell everywhere at $1 yard.

Elegant Rhadzimir Silks away below value.

Genuine French Surah Silks, all colors, at 90 cents yard, worth $1 to $1.25.

Black Silks!

In this line the Stock is Immense!

Black Silks from 50c to $3.75 Yard!

REMEMBER

I guarantee the wear of every Black Silk at and above $1 per yard.

This Means Literally

That I will make good any deficiency in the durability of Black Silk at and above $1.00 per yard!

A lovely line of Brocaded Silks in all possible shades, suitable for trimming or combining, admirable for evening dresses, at 65 cts. a yard—a perfect wonder for the price!

IN TRIMMING SILKS,

Novelties in silk and velvet effects,
All the latest designs to be found in the market!
"Mikado" stripes, both in velvets and silks!
"Mikado" stripes in velvet and wool!
"Mikado" stripes in comb'd silk and satin!
"Mikado" brocades in velvet, wool and satin, combined with silk—LOVELY THINGS!

BROCADED SILKS & SATINS

In fact everything desirable in this way, all having been selected with a view to harmony in dress combinations, and in a range of prices to suit goods at from the lowest to the highest prices!

A SUPERB LINE OF DRESS TRIMMINGS!

Including all the novelties in clasps, buttons, gimps, etc.

Hold your orders a day or two for millinery. Mrs. Brown will be on hand at JOHN KEELY'S, and will furnish you with the very choicest millinery, and at such very reasonable prices, too!

Black Dress Goods

—FOR—

For Mourning and for Dress!

Black crape maretz!
Black bombazines and Henrietta cloths!
Black Australian crapes!
Black nun's veiling!
Black Alabatross cloths!
Black canvas cloths!

Black canvas and bouche combinations!
Black silk and velvet mixtures!
Black wool and velvet mixtures!
Black buntings, all grades!
Black lace buntings!
Black fine grenadines!

Black grenadines in plain, striped and brocaded!
Black French welts!
Black French serges!
Black benedictine suitings!
Black tamise cloths!

BLACK CASHMERES!

The largest and best assorted stock of black cashmeres to be found anywhere!
Black all wool cashmeres at 32½c, 35c, 37½c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c!

Both in Jet and Blue Black!

I Guarantee to beat your Samples of black cashmeres be they from houses here or in New York!

A beautiful line of Black Trimmings in Silks Velvets, Clasps, Ornaments, Chenille Fringes, Tape Fringes, Beaded Fringes, Buttons, Linings, etc.

BARGAINS

—IN—

Ladies' Muslin Underwear!

1,000 Chemise, 25 cents each.
750 Chemise, 75 cents each.

They Are Worth Fully Double the Money!

681 pair Ladies Drawers, 25 cents pair.
467 pair Ladies Drawers, 35 cents pair.

Never Were Made for the Price!

1,000 Ladies' Night Gowns 50 cents each, worth $1
400 Ladies' Night Gowns, 75 cents each, beautiful goods.

BESIDES

thousands of fine garments, ranging from 75 cents to $5 00 a garment, and forming altogether a most attractive stock. There are 5,000

CORSETS

in this house which CANNOT BE MATCHED ELSEWHERE AT THE SAME PRICES!

10,000 Yards Beautiful Ginghams,

5 CENTS YARD!

Immense Bargains in

Bleached and Brown Domestics.

HOMESPUNS, ETC.

Light Weight Flannels for Spring Wear!

A fine line of

INFANT'S MERINO CLOAKS

AT ALL PRICES!

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

The stock of Laces and Embroideries in this house just now is immense!
The variety is beyond description
The prices are away below competition!
The sales are simply immense!
You can find no such stock of those goods elsewhere!
No fancy prices!
No trouble to show them!
No possibility of failure to please!

JOHN KEELY'S millinery opening will occur on April 5th, when, with Mrs. Brown presiding, he promises the ladies a rare treat in the way of choice millinery.

SHOES.

John Keely's Shoe Stock

—IS AT ONCE—

The Largest and Best Assorted

In this Market!

No Mere "Dry Goods Store" Trash Shoes Here!
Every Shoe in this house today was made to order for my own trade expressly!

It is a perfect stock in every detail!

SHOES.

Just Received

The New Spring List!

New Styles! New Lasts!
New Patterns!

From the best Manufactures only,

We start off with a few

GENUINE BARGAINS.

782 pair Ladies Serge Slippers, with heels, 25 cents a pair.

They are in all sizes, and are worth fifty cents a pair!

842 pair men's silk embroidered velvet slippers, 50 cents, worth $1.50.

2.100 Pair Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers, 50 cents, worth $1.00.

983 pair Ladies' Kid and Pebble Goat, sewed, laced shoes, 75 cents, worth $1.50.

790 pair Ladies' Kid and Pebble Goat buttoned boots, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

674 pair ladies' fine goat sewed laced shoes, "solid," $1.00, worth $1.75

Mrs. Brown will be found at JOHN KEELY'S this week, where ladies in a hurry for millinery can find what they want. The millinery opening will take place April 5th. Everybody is invited!

FINE SHOES!

Ladies French Kid, hand turned boots, a light and very stylish spring shoe.

Ladies Curacoa Kid Opera Buttoned, box and common sense toes!

Ladies Kid Bernhardt Boots, a fine variety!

Ladies Kid Side Lace Boots, perhaps the only place in the city where a full line of them is kept!

Ladies Congress Shoes, in Kid. Cloth and Glove Kid!

Ladies Front Laced Shoes in every Leather made!

Ladies Pebble Goat Button Shoes, in every shape of last!

My $2 Genuine Kid and Pebble Goat Button "Keely" Boot, still retains its supremacy "over all comers!"

Old Ladies Common sense Shoes, in Cloth, Kid, Pebble Goat and Glove Kid!

My stock of Slippers will be four times as large this season as it was last, and will embrace the following:

Ladies and Misses low Button and Oxford goods
Ladies and Misses Newports and Opera Slippers!
Ladies "Mikado" Slippers and Buskins!
Ladies Strap and "Pixley" Slippers!
Ladies House slippers!
Ladies "Lotta" Slippers!

Misses and children's Dress and School Shoes, in such variety as to render the styles and prices beyond the possibility of mention in an ordinary advertisement, but, they are here, to suit you in style and price!

If you are hard to fit, or to please, you can find just what you want in this stock!

The largest variety of "Spring Heels" in the city is kept here.

Everything known this season in infants shoes and slippers will be found here. PRICES RIGHT.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHOES!

This branch of the department has been enlarged this season so that you can ask for nothing which you will fail to find.

A PARTING SHOT

756 pair men's genuine calf sewed shoes in congress, hook laced or buttoned, plain and London toes, $2 a pair! ALL WARRANTED! All sizes New, fresh goods! You can find them nowhere else than at

JOHN KEELY'S!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall Street and 8 and 10 Hunter st, Atlanta, Ga

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"Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow!"

J. M. HIGH,

THE REGULATOR AND CONTROLLER OE LOW PRICES

Has just returned from New York, and announces to the people that his Spring Go ds are about all in. It is by far the Largest and Most Complete Stock ever before offered by me.

I have spared no pains in my selections and was assisted by the most competent experts in the land. My entire stock was purchased direct from first hands and for cash.

The syndicate of which I am a member, who buy over three millions annually, gives me advantages in New York over any other Atlanta merchant. No lots are too large for this syndicate.

Six years ago I commenced business at No. 48 Whitehall street. I thanked the generous public two years afterwards when I enlarged my store by No. 46. Then again the crowds forced me to further enlarge, which I did by building back stores, adding upper floors and basement. Again I thank the people for their generous support. Last week I leased from Mr. R. J. Scott No. 50 Whitehall street, which I have connected by a large archway with my former store.

Now I have the largest Retail Store in Georgia. It is filled with the largest stock, and I will in the future, as in the past season, do the largest business in Atlanta, by giving the people always the Lowest possible prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

1 lot Summer Silks at 25c yard.
1 lot Summer Silks at 35c yard.
5,000 yards twilled China Silks at 60c yard, usual price, $1.
125 pieces Chinese silks, 24 inches wide, at 75c, a bargain at $1.15.
500 Pongee Robes at $6, worth $10.
93 pieces Surah silks at 85c, worth $1.25.
1 lot black dress Silks at 35c.
1 lot heavy gros grain black Silks at 75c, cheap at $1.
123 pieces colored Rhadames, all colors, all shades, at $1.
1 lot black Silks at $1, wear guaranteed.
1 lot Satin Duchess at $1.25, positively worth $2.
58 pieces colored gros grains, quality sublime, at $1.00.
Colored Tricotine, Fai Francass, Merveleaux silks, in all the new colorings.
Novelty velvets, striped velvets, plush on velvet, plush on satin, striped velvets.

HIGH'S

STOCK OF NOVELTY SILKS

Has no equal South. It is almost a matter of impossibility not to please a person who wants a Silk.

Grand Opening this week of new and beautiful Spring Dress Goods.

HIGH'S

Dress Goods Department,

Tomorrow and every day this week will show the most bewildering display of

RICH NOVELTY DRESS

Fabrics and Combination suits, ever before shown in Atlanta. Atlanta modistes, who have visited New York this season admit candidly that High shows more novelties, richer, prettier and cheaper, by far, than any other southern house.
350 Elegant Combination Suits to show tomorrow.

Bargains in Dress Goods

FOR TOMORROW.

5,000 yards 44-inch Alamanda Cloths at 50c., all wool.
3,600 yards French Tricots, all wool, at 27½c.
250 pieces French Cashmeres, summer shades, very fine and wide, at 25c., worth 40c.
39 pieces Etamine Homespuns at 60c., others ask $1.00 for.
39 pieces Lace Etamine at 65c,
2 cases Canvass Cloths at 50c, 65c, 75c and 90c.
200 pieces 36-inch Pin Check Suitings at 15 cents, actually worth 35 cents.
500 pieces Spring Dress goods at 10 cents yard. Big job.
Two cases Crazy Cloths.
200 pieces Novelty Combination British Dress good at 20, 25, 35 and 40 cents.

HIGH

Has No Equal in Dress Goods

IN ATLANTA.

High's Dress Goods is the largest, carries the largest stock, employs more men and sells more goods than any other two houses in Georgia.

BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.

Here, too, Novelties abound, and bargains are plentiful.
40 pieces Cashmere at 25 cents, worth 40.
Summer Cashmeres at 35, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cents; cannot be matched.
My stock of Silk Henriettas, Batiste, Tamise, Nuns Cloth, French Bunting, Etamines, Canvass Cloths, Lace Effect Suitings.
Crepedines—No other house can show half so many; none dare to compete with High's prices.

WASH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A Grand Stock on Hand To-morrow.

500 pieces ginghams at 5c, worth 10c.
2 cases Crinkled Seersuckers at 12½c, worth 20c.
300 pieces real French ginghams at 12½c, worth 30c.
500 pieces Satines, real French twilled, at 12½; you can't buy them elsewhere for 20c.
14 solid cases 10c ginghams.
500 pieces beautiful calicoes at 5c, worth 7½c.
200 pieces Crinkled Seersuckers at 20c, worth 35c.
New cotton Etamines.
New French Ginghams.
10,000 yards French Satteens, at 25c.
190 pieces finest Satteens ever made in France, at 40c.
No other house have the styles that High can produce.

HIGH'S

White Goods Department

Is filled to overflow,

$30,000 worth of White Dress Goods now on hand.
50,000 yards remnants White Lawns for almost a song.
500 pieces Check Nainsooks at 6¼c.
250 pieces Check Nainsooks at 7½c.
Nainsooks at 8½, 10, 12½ and 15c, up.
10,000 yards sheer Plaid India Lawns at 10c., worth 15c.
Spring Tide Plaids at 12½, 15 and 20c.; worth double the money.
3,000 white box Suits at actually half price.

HIGH'S

LINEN STOCK

IS FAMOUS.

10,000 Towels at 2½c. each.
25,000 yards all linen Crash at 5c. yard.
12,000 yards Brown Linen at 10c. yard.
250 dozen Linen Towels at 15c. each, actually worth 25c.
1,500 Marsailles Quilts at less than 70c. on dollar.
59 pieces Barnsley Damask at 50c. yard really worth 75c.
9,000 yds regular $1.00 Turkey Red Damask at 50c.
Turkey Red Damask at 25c., worth 35c.
Fine hand spun Barnsley Damasks at one-half what others ask.
High has the drop on Linens. He will maintain it.

Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery

AT WHOLESALE.

I will open about April 1, on second floors, A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
Merchants in the city, and out of town, who buy for cash, will find bargains here not obtainable elsewhere.

Do not be misled by other Dry Goods advertisements, but come direct to Headquarters, and you will find that you save money by it.

J. M. HIGH,

The Regulator and Controller of Low Prices.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL.

BROWN'S SPEECH.

A MASTERLY DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The Georgia Senator Clearly Proves that President Cleveland has the Constitutional Authority to Act in the Matter of Appointments as He Sees Proper—Speech in Full.

The speech of Senator Joseph E. Brown in the United States senate, in opposition to the passage of the Edmund's resolutions, was as follows:

Mr. Brown—Mr. President, it seems to me there is but a single question in issue between the president of the United States and the majority of this senate. The question is, has the president the power to remove a federal officer when, in his opinion, the public interest requires such removal, without the advice and consent of the senate, or is his power of removal confined to cases where the senate advises and consents to the removal? This is an important question. If the constitution confers the power of removal in such cases upon the president, then the senate has no right to interfere with him in the exercise of that power; but if the constitution does not confer the power of removal upon the president, and does confer upon congress the right to legislate upon the question of removals, then we must look to the acts of congress in determining who has the right to exercise the power of removal.

Now, let us examine for a moment the constitutional provisions on this subject. The constitution, article II, section 1, declares that—

The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America.

In article II, section 3, the constitution declares that—

He (the president) shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

In section 1 of article II it declares that before he enters on the execution of his office, the president shall solemnly swear that he will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States.

These provisions of the constitution without other limitation would seem to vest the full and entire executive power of the government in the president, and not only to vest the executive power in him, but to enjoin upon him that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and to this end the constitution adds the solemn sanction of his official oath.

What is the executive power of this government which is vested in the president of the United States? It embraces the power and duty of taking care that the laws are faithfully executed. Taken without limitation or qualification, it confers on the president the power to appoint at his pleasure such officers, the offices having been established by congress, as are necessary to the full, honest, and faithful execution of the laws of the United States; and if in any case any officer or agent so appointed by the president should fail properly to discharge the duties assigned him, whether from incompetency, malpractice, neglect of duty, or from any other cause whatever, which rendered him practically inefficient, or which proved him to be unfaithful to his trust and dishonest, the president would have the undoubted power to remove him and put another in his place, who would faithfully perform the duties assigned to him.

It follows, therefore, conclusively to my mind, that the president, possessed of the entire executive power of this government, commanded by the constitution to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed, and who has sworn faithfully to discharge that trust, does possess, unless there is some other qualification in the constitution to limit his power, the absolute right of appointment and removal of officers necessary to aid in the execution of that great trust. If, in other words, the constitution contained no other provisions on that subject except those which I have read, it seems to me that there could be no question of the absolute power of the president to remove a corrupt or inefficient officer, or indeed to remove any officer, when in his opinion the public interest requires a change, and to appoint a successor.

I do not believe this position can be successfully controverted.

Now, Mr. President, after the constitution has in explicit terms conferred upon the president this high, plenary, and absolute power of executing the laws constitutionally passed by congress, by what qualifications has the constitution limited this power? The power conferred upon the executive by the provisions of the constitution already referred to, to execute the laws, being full, plenary and absolute, we must look to the constitution itself for such limitation of those powers as the framers of that instrument thought proper to impose.

What are the limitations imposed by the constitution? Article II, section 2, of the constitution puts a limitation on his power of appointment. It declares that he (the president) shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Now, here is a limitation upon the absolute power of appointment conferred on the president as possessor of the otherwise full executive power, to-wit: That in the appointment of embassadors and the other officers mentioned he must have the advice and consent of the senate before the appointment is complete. The portion of the constitution here quoted would, therefore, in all cases of offices established, either by the constitution or by law, give the president the appointing power with the advice and consent of the senate; but he could make no appointment without their advice and consent in any case, and neither the congress of the United States nor any other authority, if the limitation stopped here, could take from him the plenary power of appointing all officers of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

But the constitution does not stop here. After conferring this power on the president and senate of appointment of all officers, it provides that congress (and here is where the power of congress comes in,) may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Now what part has congress to act in this matter if it keeps itself within the limits of the constitution? It has no power of appointment and no power to direct appointments; but the president alone, by the advice and consent of the senate, has a right to make all appointments until congress by law has thought proper to vest the appointment of inferior officers either in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Congress has, therefore, under the constitution no power whatever to vest the appointment of any inferior officer in any person or department except the president alone, or the courts of law, or the heads of departments, nor has congress the right to put any limitation upon the appointing power of the president which has not been placed there by the constitution. Congress can say that the president may appoint inferior officers without the advice and consent of the senate, but it has no right to say that the president may appoint any superior officer without the consent of the senate.

Congress has power to create offices, but it has no power to change the constitutional mode of appointing officers, and it has no power to confer the appointment of inferior officers on anybody but the president, or the courts of law, or the heads of departments. Congress does therefore possess the power to divest the authority of the president and the senate to appoint inferior officers, but it has no power to limit the jurisdiction of the president or the senate over the appointment of superior officers. Congress may by law invest the courts or the heads of departments with the appointment of all inferior officers without any interference by the president or the senate, but it cannot limit the authority of the president and senate in making appointments in any other manner than that prescribed by the constitution, nor can it vest the appointing power in any other person or tribunal except in the three instances just mentioned.

When congress has declared that the appointment of any inferior officer shall be vested in the president alone, it has interferred only in part with the power of the senate over the question of appointments. It has divested the jurisdiction of the senate in cases of such inferior officers, and left their appointment to the president alone; but if congress thinks proper to confer the power on the courts of law or the heads of department, it thereby divests the jurisdiction of the president and the senate over the appointment. But congress can only do this by law, and when it is done congress has exhausted its power over appointments. Beyond that it can take from the president no power of appointment or removals which the constitution has conferred upon him, and it can divest the senate of no jurisdiction it has over the subject of appointments.

But it will be observed that the provisions of the constitution last referred to say nothing about removals from office. No one questions that the power resides somewhere to make removals of officers employed in the execution of the laws of the United States. Who has that power? Clearly congress does not have it as the legislative department of the government, for there is no provision of the constitution that confers it on congress.

Does the senate possess it? No provision of the constitution confers it upon the senate.

In case of appointments the constitution declares the president may make them by and with the advice and consent of the senate; therefore the constitution gives the senate jurisdiction in such cases: but I find no provision in the constitution which gives the senate any jurisdiction over the subject of removals, or any right of interference in case of removals. As congress as the legislative branch of the government does not possess the power, and it is not claimed that the judicial department possesses it, and as the constitution has not conferred the power on the senate, who does possess the power to remove incompetent or unfaithful officers?

I answer that the power rests in the president and in him alone. In the president is invested the executive power of the United States of America, and he alone is required to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and he alone has sworn faithfully to execute the office of the president of the United States upon whom the power is conferred. It is clear, therefore, to my mind that neither the congress of the United States nor the house of representatives, nor the judiciary department, nor the senate of the United States, possesses any power whatever over the subject of removals of officers engaged in the execution of the laws under the appointment of the president, with the advice and consent of the senate.

Now, Mr. President, it seems to me very clear that the above is the true construction of the constitution. But let us see what has been the contemporaneous construction, for if there is doubt as to its meaning every lawyer knows that we look prominently, among other things, to the contemporaneous construction of the statute or the constitution for its true meaning.

In 1789, when the first congress assembled, the question of the organization of the government under the new constitution became a difficult and embarrassing one.

Mr. Boudinot, a distinguished representative from the state of New Jersey, presented to the house of representatives in committee of the whole the question of the necessity of organizing the great executive departments of the government, which were not in existence. He desired the committee to consider how many departments there should be, and moved that there be established in aid of the chief magistrate three executive departments to be severally denominated the departments of foreign affairs, treasury and war. (See annals of congress, volume 1, page 368.)

Mr. Madison moved that it is the opinion of this committee that there shall be established an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs at the head of which there shall be an officer to be called the secretary of the department of foreign affairs, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and be removable by the president.

Mr. Madison, the great constitutional lawyer, who was justly termed the father of the constitution, in the first proposition that was made, drew sharply the line between the powers of the senate and the president.

The first cabinet officer was to be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, and removable by the president. This led to a long discussion, in which a number of members participated, some for and some against. But I shall quote especially from Mr. Madison on account of his eminent abilities, and because he had more to do in making the constitution, and probably understood it better, than any other man living at the time. He says:

"I think it absolutely unnecessary that the president should have the power of removing from office. It will make him in a peculiar manner responsible for their conduct and subjects him to impeachment himself if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct so as to check their excesses. On the constitutionality of the declaration I have no manner of doubt."

Some contended that an officer could not be removed except by impeachment; others that he should be removed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, but Mr. Madison said he had no manner of doubt as to the constitutionality of his removal by the president alone

During the discussion Mr. Benson said he thought this an important question, and one in which they were obliged to take the constitution by construction, for, although it detailed the mode of appointing to office, it was not explicit as to supersedure. This clause, therefore, would be a mere declaration of the legislative construction on this point. He thought the importance and necessity of making the declaration that the chief magistrate might supersede a civil officer was evident, and he, therefore, voted for the clause as it stood.

Mr. Vining said there were no negative words in the constitution to preclude the president from the exercise of this power, but there was a strong presumption that he was invested with it, because it was declared that all executive power should be vested in him except in case where it was otherwise qualified; as, for example, he could not fully exercise his executive power in making treaties unless with the advice and consent of the senate, the same in appointment to office. He had no doubt but that the constitution gave this power to the president, but if doubts were entertained he thought it prudent to make a legislative declaration of the sentiments of congress on this point.

Mr Goodhue said:

"He wished to make the president as responsible as possible for the conduct of officers who were to execute the duties of his own branch of the government. If a removal and appointment were placed in the hands of a numerous body, the responsibility would be lessened. He admitted that there was a propriety in allowing the senate to advise the president in the choice of officers. This the constitution had ordained for a wise purpose, but there could be no real advantage arising from the concurrence of the senate to the removal, but great disadvantages. It might beget faction and party, which would prevent the senate from paying proper attention to public duties. Upon the whole, he concluded the community would be served by the best men when the senate concurred with the president in the appointment, but if any oversight was committed it could best be corrected by the superintending agent. It was the peculiar duty of the president to watch over the executive officers, but of what avail would be his inspection unless he had a power to correct the abuses he might discover?"

Aagain, Mr. Madison says:

"It is said that it comports with the nature of things that those who appoint should have the power of removal, but I cannot conceive this sentiment is warranted by the constitution. I believe it would be found very inconvenient in practice. It is one of the most prominent features of the constitution, a principle that pervades the whole system, that there should be the highest possible degree of responsibility in all the executive offices thereof. Anything, therefore, which tends to lessen that responsibility is contrary to its spirit and intention, and unless it is saddled upon us expressly by the letter of that work I shall oppose the admission of it into any act of the legislature. Now, if the heads of the departments are subjected to removal by the president alone, we have in him security for the good behavior of the officer. If he does not conform to the judgment of the president in aiding the execution of the duties of his office he can be displaced. This makes him responsible to the great executive power and makes the president responsible to the public for the conduct of the person he has nominated and appointed to aid him in the administration of his department. But if the president shall join in a collusion with this officer and continue a bad man in office, the case of impeachment will reach the culprit and drag him forth to punishment.

"But if you take the other construction and say he shall not be displaced but by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the president is no longer answerable for the conduct of the officer. All will depend upon the senate. You here destroy the real responsibility, without obtaining even the shadow; for no gentleman can pretend to say that the responsibility of the senate can be of such nature as to afford substantial security. But why, it may be asked, was the senate joined with the president in appointment to office, if they have no responsibility? I answer, merely for the sake of advising, being supposed, from their nature, better acquanted with the character of the candidates than an individual; yet even here the president is held to the responsibility—he nominates and with their consent, appoints. No person can be forced upon him as an assistant by any branch of the government."

Mr. Clymer said:

"The power of removal was an executive power, and as such belonged to the president alone by the express words of the constitution—'The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America.' The senate were not an executive body, they were a legislative one. It was true in some instances they had a qualified check over the executive power, but that was in consequence of an express declaration in the constitution. Without that declaration they would not have been called upon for advice and consent in case of appointment. Why, then, shall we extend their power to control that which is naturally in the executive, unless it is likewise expressly declared in the constitution?"

Mr. Vining said:

"It is well known that the senate are to decide upon an impeachment made by the house. Now, can they be impartial judges when they have already given their judgment in the case? Suppose the president communicates his suspicions to the senate respecting the malfeasance of a public officer, and they, from factious or party views, or indeed for want of information, refuse their consent to the removal, can they be the equal and unbiased judicature which the constitution contemplates them to be?"

He thought they could not.

The motion of Mr. Madison was carried by a very considerable majority in favor of declaring the power of removal to be in the president and the same construction prevailed in the senate.

Referring to this act of the congress of 1789, in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, Chief Justice Marshall says:

"By the constitution of the United States the president of the United States is invested with certain important political powers in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character and to his own conscience. To aid him in the performance of these duties he is authorized to appoint certain officers who act by his authority and in conformity to his orders. In such cases their acts are his acts, and whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used, still there exists and can exist no power to control that discretion. The subjects are political. They respect the nation, not individual rights, and being intrusted to the executive, the decision of the executive is conclusive. The application of this remark will be perceived by adverting to the act of congrsss for establishing a department of foreign affairs. This officer, as his duties were prescribed by that act, has to conform precisely to the will of the president. He is the mere organ by whom his will is communicated."

Again he says:

"Where the head of a department acts in a case in which the executive discretion is to be exercised in which he is the mere organ of executive will, it is again repeated that on any application to a court of control in any respect, his conduct would be rejected without hesitation."

Chancellor Kent, that great legal luminary, in Commentaries, volume 1, pago 334, speaking of the action of the congress of 1789 in reference to the power of the president to make removals, says:

"This amounted to a legislative construction of the constitution, and it has ever since been acquiesced in and acted upon as of decisive authority in the case. It applies equally to every other officer of the government appointed by the president and senate whose term of duration is not specially declared. It is supported by the weighty reason that the subordinate officer in the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive authority, and every participation in that authority by the senate was an exception to a general principle and ought to be taken strictly."

Further down the page he says:

"It may now be considered as firmly and definitely settled, and there is good sense and practical utility in the construction."

The supreme court of the United States, Mr. Justice Thompson delivering the opinion in Hennen's case, 13 Peter's Reports, 259, says:

"But it was very early adopted as the practical construction of the constitution that this power [of removal] was vested in the president alone. And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the constitution."

Again refering to the difference in phraseology between the act establishing the naval department and that establishing the other departments, he says:

"The change of phraseology arose probably from its having been the settled and well understood construction of the constitution that the power of removal was vested in the president alone in such cases, although the appointment of the officer was by the president and the senate."

Speaking of the power of removal, Mr. Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court in Blake's case, 13 Otto, says:

"But it was early adopted as a part of the construction of the constitution that this power was vested in the president alone. And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the constitution."

He then cites, first, Kent's com., 309, 2 Story on the Const., 4th ed., sections 1537 to 1540, and notes; and, second, Marshall's Life of Washington, 162, Sargent's Constitutional Law, 372 and Rawle's, chap. 14. He then adds:

"During the administration of President Tyler the question was propounded by the secretary of the navy to Attorney General Legare whether the president could strike an officer from the roll without a trial by court martial, after a decision in that officer's favor by a court of inqury, ordered for the investigation of his conduct."

His response was:

"Whatever I might have thought of the power of removal from office, if the subject were res integra, it is now too late to dispute the settled construction of 1789. It is according to that construction, from the very nature of executive power, absolute in the president, subject only to his responsibility to the country (his constituents) for a breach of such a vast and solemn trust." (3 Story's Com. on Const. 379, section 1538.)

It is obvious that if necessity is a sufficient ground for such concession in regard to officers in the civil service, the argument applies a multo fortiori to the military and naval departments. I have no doubt, therefore, that the president had the constitutional power to do what he did, and that the officer in question is not in the service of the United States. The same views were expressed by subsequent attorneys general.

In Du Barry's case, Attorney General Clifford said that an attempt to limit the exercise of the power of removal to executive officers in the civil service found no support in the language of the constitution, nor in any judicial decision, and that there was no foundation in the constitution for any distinction in this regard between civil and military officers.

In Lansing's case the question arose as to the power of the president in his discretion to remove the military storekeeper. Attorney-General Cushing said:

"Conceding, however, that military storekeepers are officers, or at least quasi officers of the army, it does not follow that they are not subject to be deprived of their commissions at the will of the president. I am not aware of any ground of distinction in this respect so far as regards a strict construction of law between officers of the army and any other officer of the government. As a general rule, with the exception of judicial officers only, they all hold their commissions by the same tenure in this respect. Reasons of a special nature may be deemed to exist why the rule should not be applied to the military in the same way as it is to civil officers, but the legal applicability to both classes of officers is, it is conceived, the settled construction of the constitution. It is no answer to this doctrine to say that officers of the army are subject to be deprived of their commissions by the decision of a court martial. So are civil officers by impeachment. The difference between the two cases is in the form and mode of trial, not in the principle, which leaves unimpaired in both cases alike the whole constitutional power of the president.

"It seems unnecessary in this case to recapitulate in detail the elements of constitutional construction and historical induction by which this doctrine has been established as the public law of the United States.

"I observe only that, so far as regards the question of abstract power, I know of nothing essential in the grounds of legal conclusion, which have been so thoroughly explored at different times in respect to the civil officers, which does not apply to officers of the army."

The same officer subsequently, when required to consider this question, said that—

"The power has been exercised in many cases with the approbation, express or implied, of the senate, and without challenge by any legislative act of congress. And it is expressly reserved in every commission of the officers both of the navy and the army."

(8 Opinions, 231.)

Such, says Judge Harlan, was the established practice in the executive department, and such the recognized power of the president up to the passage of the act of July 17, 1862.

Speaking of the power of the president to make removals, Attorney General Devens (15 Opinions, 431) states, with much reason, that—

"So far as it gives authority to the president, it is simply declaratory of the long established law."

We have then the concurrent testimony of our most distinguished commentators and judges, such as Marshall, Kent, Story, Sargent, Rawle, and of many of the most distinguished of the attorneys general of the United States, such as Legare, Clifford, Crittenden, Cushing, Devens and several others; and we have a number of the most distinguished republican statesmen of the present day, as well as the unbroken practice of the different presidents through all the administrations down to 1867, to the effect that it was the settled construction of the constitution for the first seventy-eight years of the existence of the government that the president had the power, in the exercise of his sound discretion, without consulting the senate, to remove federal officers, whether civil or military.

So much for the constitutional construction which prevailed for the first three-quarters of a century of the life of the republic.

Unfortunately, about the end of that period the two sections of the country became engaged in civil war. At the end of the unfortunate struggle the dominant party which then controlled congress by more than two-thirds majority, at a time when passion and prejudice were at the highest, found in the executive chair a president who had been elected by them to the vice-presidency who had been a democrat all his life, and had been put up on the republican ticket because he was a consistent union man and what was called a "war democrat." Andrew Johnson, who became president by the unfortunate death of Mr. Lincoln, was not in accord with the party that placed him in power. The feeling of antagonism became intensified, and the republican congress determined that he should not exercise the same constitutional powers which had been exercised without contention as to their authority continuously by other presidents for three-quarters of a century; and to hedge in the president, so that he might not exercise these powers, which had been conceded without interruption to his predecessors, congress passed the act in 1867 during the period when excitement and prejudice were at their highest point. The first two sections of the act were in the following language:

Section 1. That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein provided: Provided; That the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, and of the interior, the postmaster-general, and the attorney-general shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the president by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Sec. 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States courts, shall, during a recess of the senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the president to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the president may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the next senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the senate, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bond required by law to be taken and given by the person duly appointed to fill such office; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the president, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the senate, to report to the senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the names of the persons so designated to perform the duties of such office. And if the senate shall concur in such suspension and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the president, who may thereupon remove such officer, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint another person to such office. But if the senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the function of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended: Provided, however, that the president, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time before reporting such suspension to the senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

Mr. President, this act was thoroughly radical. It reversed the ruling and practice of the government for the last three-quarters of a century. It denied absolutely the power of the president to make removals without the advice and consent of the senate. It did not permit such removals unless it was shown by evidence satisfactory to the president that misconduct in office, or crime, or incapability, or legal disqualification to perform the duties of the office existed in the incumbent. It made the suspension until the next meeting of the senate, and until the case should be acted upon, and required the president to report the case to the senate within twenty days after its meeting, with the evidence and the reasons for his action, and in the event the senate failed to advise and consent to the removal it reinstated the original incumbent. Either the construction of the fathers who made the constitution, and a long line of presidents, and the opinions of many of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of this country, were radically wrong or this act was a palpable violation of the constitution of the United States.

As already stated, it was passed by a large majority at a time of high political excitement to serve a party purpose and to throw obstructions in the way of a president who was very obnoxious to the party in power.

On May 2nd, 1869, a change of administration having taken place, General Grant having been elected president, that distinguished officer sent a message to congress recommending the repeal of this act, which I do not think I characterize too strongly when I say it was conceived in passion and brought forth in prejudice, and should, as General Grant recommended, have been swept from the statute book without delay.

The party in power having refused to do this, they passed an act on the 5th day of April, 1869, by which the two sections of the act of 1867, which I have quoted, are declared repealed, and in lieu of said sections the following was enacted:

"First. That every person holding any civil office to which he has been or hereafter may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

"Sec. 2. That during any recess of the senate the president is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the next session of the senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such office, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended, and it shall be the duty of the president, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the senate, except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended; and if the senate during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the president shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the senate for said office."

Now, Mr. President, the two first sections of the act of 1867 are essentially at variance with the act of 1869. The first act, as already stated, was passed in a time of high political excitement and prejudice.

Two years later passion and prejudice had in a great measure subsided, and the congrass were in better condition to consider the great question with which they were dealing. It is true that section 1 of the act of 1869 retains the substantial provision of section 1 of the act of 1867, to the effect that an officer holding office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall not be removed by the president without the advice and and consent of the senate "except as herein otherwise provided."

The second section provides otherwise in all suspensions made by the president during the recess of the senate. The act of 1867 limits the president during the recess of the senate in making suspensions to cases where he can show misconduct, or crime, or incapability, or disqualification, and he is bound to report the suspension to the senate, with the evidence and reasons for his action. Now if this were the law today, and it were passed without violation of the constitution of the United States, there would be no question that the senate in acting upon the case of a suspended federal officer would have the right to call upon the president not only for the papers in his possession which related to the removal, but for all the evidence he might possess in the case. This was the absurd extent to which the act of 1867 was carried in violation of the fundamental law of the land. So much for the act when it was intended to operate upon the administration of Andrew Johnson. Let us see how it stands when it was arranged for the benefit of the administration of General Grant.

Section 2 of the act of 1869 must be construed in connection with the first section of that act, which, as already stated, denies to the president the power to remove an officer who has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate without the like advise and consent of the senate, but adds the significant words "except as herein otherwise provided." And it is herein otherwise provided as to all suspensions made during the recess of the senate; and instead of being made on charges as already mentioned, the president is empowered to make them in his discretion. As stated by Chief Justice Marshall in the case to which I have already referred—

"Whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which the executive discretion may be used, still there exists and can exist no power to control that discretion. The rights being entrusted to the executive discretion, the decision of the executive is conclusive. If the presidedt has willfully and corruptly abused his discretion there is remedy by impeachment."

The act of 1867 contemplates the separate action of the senate, first on the proposition to suspend the officer, and then on the proposition to appoint his successor. The act makes it the duty of the president to report to the senate such suspension with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case; and if the senate shall concur in such suspension (clearly contemplating a vote of the senate on the question of suspension) and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the president, who may thereupon remove such officer. This contemplates a report by the president to the senate of such suspension, with his reasons for the removal, and the action of the senate upon it, and a notification to the president that they have consented to the removal; and when the president has received such notice, it provides that he may thereupon remove such officer, and it adds, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," (contemplating another vote) appoint another person in his place. Under the act of 1867 the senate has to act first upon the proposition to suspend or remove the officer, and if they concur the president may then make the removal, and after the removal has been made, there being a vacancy, of course the president may nominate some one to fill the vacancy, and the senate may consent, or refuse to consent to the appointment.

In place of these provisions of the act of 1867 the act of 1869 simply makes it the duty of the president, as in case of all other vacancies, to nominate some proper person to fill the place, and if the senate during such session refuses to consent to the appointment, not the removal, then it is made the duty of the president to nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the senate for said office.

So you will observe, Mr. President, that the act of 1869 repeals all the important provisions of the act of 1867, which the political party that enacted it could not endure for two years, and leaves the president to act with unlimited discretion in the matter of suspensions during the recess of the senate.

Again, the act of 1867 and the act of 1869 are very unlike in another respect. The act of 1867 provides that if the senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing the duties in his stead shall cease. The act of 1869 makes no provisions for the resumption by the suspended officer of the functions of his office in any case. It provides that if the senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the president shall do what? Reinstate the suspended officer? No. The president shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the senate for said office.

Here, then, the unlimited power of suspension of federal officers during the recess of the senate is conferred absolutely upon the president in his discretion, and when he has suspended such officer there is no power in the senate or in any other tribunal, without the consent of the president, to reinstate the suspended officer. So that he may, as provided in the first section of the act of 1869, "hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed," or hold it for a single day. The act of 1867, as already stated, made provision for reinstating him. The act of 1869 denies to the suspended officer the right to be reinstated and "hold such office during the term for which he was appointed." It treats the case as a vacancy, and makes it the duty of the president, as soon as practicable, to nominate another person in case the senate refuses to confirm the person nominated as his successor. If the act of 1869 had intended that the officer be reinstated it would have made provision for a vote of the senate on the removal of the suspended officer, as in case of the act of 1867.

The statute makes no such provision, and confers upon this senate no power to vote on the question of removal. If it is contended that the vote on the confirmation of the nominee of the president, if unfavorable, is a vote against the removal of the original incumbent, and works a rejection of the nominee and reinstates the incumbent, then the subsequent provision of the statute, which declares in such case that the president shall, as soon as practicable, nominate another person to fill the place, is a simple absurdity. In other words, if the vote of the senate to reject the nominees is to be taken as a vote against the removal of the suspended officer, why is it necessary to have two or more votes against the suspension? If the president nominates another person for the office, and the senate then refuses to confirm that person, which one of the votes, and both are required by the statute, is the vote against the removal, and which is the vote on the confirmation of the nominee? How is the president to know, when he is informed that the senate has rejected the nominee, whether it did it because it was unwilling to remove the suspended officer, or because of the alleged incompetency or bad character of the nominee?

Did the first vote of rejection mean that the senate was opposed to the removal or that the nominee was an improper person, and what was the meaning of the second vote of the senate on the confirmation of the second nominee? How many votes rejecting nominees are necessary to indicate the will of the senate that they will not consent to the removal of the original incumbent, and if a vote against the nominee amounts to a refusal to remove the incumbent, why not reinstate him in his office as soon as the first vote of rejection has been had, and why does the statute direct the president as soon as practicable to make another nomination to fill the place? The very fact that the president is required in case of a rejection of the nominee, to make another nomination to fill the same place shows conclusively that congress intended to treat it as a vacancy and make it the duty of the president to fill it as other vacancies are filled, by continuing to make nominations until a person shall be nominated who commands the consent of the senate. Is it necessary for the president to make two nominations of persons to fill the place of the suspended officer and take a vote of the senate on each before it can be said that the senate has refused to concur in the removal by such vote?

Suppose, as in case of other vacancies, that the senate should reject the second nominee, why might he not send a third and a fourth, and if the senate should reject each, which vote of rejection of the nominee was the vote refusing to consent to the removal of the suspended officer? Was it the first? No, because the statute provides for another nomination and a second vote, not on the removal, but on the confirmation, and who can doubt in that case, that if the senate should reject the second nominee that the president, by virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution, would have the right to make a third or a fourth, or as many more as might be necessary until the senate should confirm some worthy nominee? But it may be said that in such case the senate would refuse to confirm any nominee. We cannot suppose that the senate would do so absurd and unjust an act as to refuse to confirm a second nominee, if he was worthy and well qualified, and there were no good cause of rejection. We cannot suppose the senate would act upon its prejudice, its passion or its feeling of hostility to the president in confirming or rejecting a nomination made by him. Such action would lower the dignity of the senate and do gross injustice to the individual.

But suppose I am wrong about all this, and when the senate has rejected a first and second nominee to fill the place of the suspended officer, for both votes are required by the statue, and has adjourned without consenting to the appointment of anyone to fill it, that such adjournment by the senate without action restores the suspended officer to his office, still he is not reinstated, so that he can, under the language of the first section of the act, "hold such office," for no one, I apprehend, will question the right of the president the very hour that the senate has adjourned to issue another order suspending him, and appointing a proper person to take the office with its emoluments. Bear in mind, then, Mr. President, that there is no provision in the act of 1869 that practically reinstates the suspended officer in his office. The senate has no power to reinstate him and authorize him to "hold his office." He cannot under any possibility without the consent of the president, after he has once been suspended, hold the position for a single hour. If the president suspends him again as soon as the senate adjourns he is practically out of office until the adjournment of the next session of the senate, and nobody will deny, I suppose, that the president in his discretion may suspend him from time to time, as often as there is a recess of the senate, and appoint another person to hold the office until the end of the next session of the senate. If the senate during each session refuses to confirm the nominee, it is made the duty of the president not to reinstate the suspended officer, but at each session to nominate another person to fill the office.

But it has been argued here that the supreme court of the United States, in Embry's case, United States Reports, volume 100, has decided that the suspended officer is reinstated after the senate adjourns without confirming his successor. An examination of that case will show that the senator who used it was mistaken as to the point decided. The question raised was not one of the right of the suspended officer to be reinstated in his office, but it was a question who had the right to the salary during the time of the suspension, and the supreme court decided, and all that it decided was, that the suspended officer had no right to the salary during the time, but that the person who filled the office and did the duties was entitled to the salary. That was the decision, and it was all that was decided. In that case, the first assistant postmaster general had notified the suspended officer after the adjournment of the senate to resume the duties of the office until the case could be submitted to the attorney general, and no question had been raised about the effect of the suspension or his right to be reinstated. It was an action brought by the suspended officer for the salary during the time he was out of office,

Chief Justice Waite says, in delivering the opinion:

"We have had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the appellant is not entitled to recover. The important constitutional question which has at times occupied the attention of the political departments of the government ever since its organization, and which was brought to our attention in the argument, is not, as we think, involved. The question here presented is not one of office, but of salary. Wherever the power of removal from office may rest, all agree that congress has full control of salaries, except those of the president and judges of the courts of the United States."

The question before the supreme court of the United States in Embry's case, therefore, was a question of salary, and the chief justice expressly disclaims even the consideration of the question as to whether the president had the right to make removals from office, or whether the senate had a right to be consulted. The decision, therefore, practically has no bearing on this question.

Then, as neither the senate nor any other tribunal has any power to prevent the suspension, in the discretion of the president, during the recess of the senate, and as neither the senate nor any other power in this government can practically reinstate the suspended officer, what has the senate to do with the case of suspension or removal? It has no jurisdiction and no power to control it, and it usurps an authority not conferred upon it by the constitution or the laws when it attempts to interfere. It has no more right to demand of the president the evidence on which he acted or the reasons for his action than it has to demand of the supreme court the reasons for the decision made by that court, or to demand of the house of representatives the reasons why it refused to pass a bill passed and sent it by the senate. It has no more power over the subject than the president has to require the senate, when he has nominated a person to fill a vacancy, to give the reasons for the rejection of such person or to produce the papers that influenced the action of the senate. The attempt is a naked, bold usurpation on the part of this senate.

Mr. President, the absurd act of 1867 never was the law of this land. It is in plain and palpable violation of the provisions of the constitution to which I have referred. It attempted without authority to limit the legitimate power which the constitution confers upon the president in making removals from office.

I conclude then, that the provision of the constitution which confers upon the president the executive power of the United States confers the right subject to the qualifications afterwards mentioned, to appoint or remove any and all officers of the United States. The unlimited executive power of a state certainly carries with it the power of appointment and the removal of the persons to fill the offices designated by law as necessary to the complete execution of the executive power. This executive power vested by the constitution in the president has the following limitations:

That the president has no power to remove a judge of the United States court.

That the president's appointing power is subject to the advice and consent of the senate.

That congress has no power to limit the appointing power of the president and senate in case of superior officers.

That congress has the power by law to divest the appointing power of the president and the senate in cases of inferior officers, by conferring the power of appointment on the courts of law or the heads of departments, or it may divest the power of the senate over the question by conferring the power of appointment of inferior officers upon the president alone. But this power rests with the president and senate until congress has divested it in the president alone, or in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments; and congress can vest it nowhere else.

That congress has no appointing power, but it may by law confer on the president or the courts of law or the heads of departments the appointing power in case of inferior officers.

That the executive power, which includes the power of appointment and removal, when conferred without other limitation, is still left in the hands of the president with the qualifications as to treaties and appointments already mentioned.

That the executive power vested in the president confers on him the power of removal in all cases of appointment with the advice and consent of the senate, and that power is not limited as in the case of the appointing power by any other provision of the constitution.

The legislative department of the government has no right to limit it, because the constitution has conferred it upon the president without limitation. The senate has no right to limit it because the senate possesses only such powers as are conferred upon it by the constitution, and the constitution confers upon the senate no authority to limit the presiden's power of removal which he possesses as an important part of his executive power.

I hold, then, that the president possesses under the constitution, except in case of judges of the United States courts, the unlimited power in his discretion to remove all federal office holders appointed as above mentioned by the president with the consent of the senate, and for the exercise of that power he is neither amenable to congress nor the senate, unless he acts corruptly, in which case he may be reached by the power of impeachment. But neither the congress nor the senate has any power to call upon him to account for any act of removal in any other manner. Neither the legislative department of the government, nor the executive department, nor the senate, nor any other officer of the government has the right to require him to produce any papers which he may have inspected, while acting upon the case, or to give any reasons whatever for his exercise of the discretion vested in him by the constitution of the United States.

I therefore conclude that the attempt made by the majority of this senate to compel the president to deliver to the senate the papers upon which he may have acted in the matter of a suspension or removal from office is not founded on any authority conferred upon this senate by the constitution or laws of the United States.

The people of this country constitute the high court of appeals, and it is the judgment of that high court not that the president has used the power of removal too freely, but that he has to use it with sufficient energy.

If there is any charge against him in the popular mind, it is not the charge of commission, not that he has made mistakes in making appointments or removals from office (doubtless like all other men he has made mistakes), but that his greatest mistake has been that he omitted to use the power of removal with sufficient activity.

When the people of the United States called the president to the high and responsible position he now fills, and placed in his hands as a sacred trust the executive power of this government, they expected in carrying out his policy he would put in office, and retain in office as his assistants, persons of ability and integrity who believe in his policy and are ready with zeal and energy to render important and faithful service in carrying it into execution. It was not the intention of the people that all the executive offices of the government should be filled, or partly filled, with political spies, plotting how they can soonest overthrow the administration, and sympathizing more with those who, from the outside make war upon it than they do with the president and with his friends who are attempting to sustain its policy, which is intended to advance the best interests of the whole people of this country.

Let the president exercise the power conferred upon him by the constitution of the United States and remove from office those who are not in accord with his administration and not ready to do faithful service in aiding to carry out this policy and fill their places with honest capable men who are friends to the administration, and the universal acclaim of democracy and the honest masses of this country will be, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. President, the people, that hight court of appeals of last resort, from whose final decision there is no appeal, to whom alone the president is responsible for the manner in which he exercises his discretion in the matter of removals from office, when they have heard the argument and consider the case on its merits, will order a non-suit, the cost to be paid by the plaintiffs, in the great case of George F. Edmunds and company, republican managers of the senate, versus Grover Cleveland, president of the United States.

SCROFULOUS

Sores and Glandular Swellings cured by Cuticura.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, says: "I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition and by advice of a well known physician, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured."

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

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Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvey, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Enæmia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most disease arising from an impure or Impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally.

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From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

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BILL

BIG MOUTH BOB,

CALLS

Bob Gives His Experien

Says He Likes Everyt

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and Glandular Swell
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condition of the Blood, are speedily cured
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puri
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, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin
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TORPID BOWELS,
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WEAK MEN suffering from the ef-
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ing full particulars for home cure, free of
Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

BILL ARP.

BIG MOUTH BOB, THE EX-CONVICT, CALLS ON HIM.

Bob Gives His Experience of Chain-gang Life and Says He Likes Everything Except the Whipping, and He Didn't Get any of that—The Old-time Negro no More.

Bob came over Sunday to see us. He used to be a tenant of mine, and we liked him because he had a big mouth and was always happy. He was a good worker and not afraid of the weather, but he was careless and left his tools most anywhere and barked my young apple trees when plowing the orchard. I loaned him a new shovel to work the road and he lost it, but I couldn't stay mad with Bob long at a time. When short of rations he would come and borrow with as much faith as Muller had and with the same faith I always charged it up to profit and loss—especially loss. We never supposed that he could get mad enough to have a fight with anybody, but he was not on good terms with a neighboring darkey, and so one Saturday when they both came from town taking a drink or two of red eye they undertook to settle the old feud and Bob killed him. It was a willing fight and a bad case all round and Bob got two years and would have had ten but for his good character, all his previous life. He has served out his term, and honestly feels that he has paid the debt, if he ever owed it.

"How did they treat you, Bob?"

"Well, sir, dey treat me purty well, purty well; I can't complain. No, sir, I can't complain. For de fust six mont I didn't like it very well, for, you see, me and de gyards hadn't got 'quainted. Bimeby, when we all got quainted, dey took a liken to me and tell de capen to take off my shackels, and he take em off. De best way is to make frens wid de gyard fust, jes like when a man wants to make a frien of another man he muches up de chillun fust, and dat gits de old man and de old oman, too. Den de next bes way is ter pervide by de laws as nigh as you kin. De capen tell us dat de fust day—sez he, boys, you must pervide by de laws. Den he tell us de laws. Dere wasent but three or four of 'em, aud I lissen wid both years wide open, and I say to myself, Bob Smith, you mus pervide by de laws, and shore enuf I did, and atter we git quainted like we gits sorter intimat and I never had any trouble. Dey like me so well dey shorten my term three months and three days, and when I cum away de capin say 'Bob, I am sorry to see you go—cant you finish out your visit.' And I say 'capen I likes you mighty well, but dis is de longest visit I eber made anybody in my life, and if we ever meet again you will have to come to my house.'

"Did they work you very hard Bob?"

"No, sir, not overly hard—got to do a full day's work, though, and dey knows prezackly what dat is. Can't fool em, and can't play sick unless you is sick and hardly den. I neber lose but four days in all my time. Heap times I thought I was sick, and if I had been home I would have laid up shore, but dey said I wasent, and dey looked like dey knowed and I didn't know and so I went to work, and shore enuf I was all right agin by dinner. Colonel Towers he come along every week or so and look roun, and he ax me if I had any complaint, and I say 'no, sir, sepen I would like some poun cake,' and he say he forgot to bring it. I tell you what, Boss, de very best thing for a man to do when he gets dar is not to go dar—not to do nuffin to go dar for, and den when he gets dar de nex bes thing is to pervide by de laws. When dey tell me to move 18 yards dirt in a day on de railroad I move it. When dey tells me to cut two cords and a half of wood in a day I cut it, and I always have some time to spar, but of coas dere is some dar who cant do it and some dar who wont do it, and dem sort git into trouble shore. Dere is some folks in dar jes as mean an no count as folks outen dar. Dere is mean niggers and mean white folks everywhere you go. Some folks cum in de worl mean and dey stays mean all de time; but I say dis, dat if a man, when he goes dar, will haive hissef and pervide by de laws he kin git along and hav a tolable easy time. De fax is I had more vittels dar dan I used to hav at home a heap o' times. Dere ain't nuffin dar to sturb a man but dat whippin business. If it wasent for dat I wouldn't mind gwine dar no more dan gwine to de field in de mornin to plow. But dey neber struck me nary lick; no, sir, nary lick. Capen James is much of a gentleman, sir, and Colonel Towers he watch everything mighty close."

I'm afraid that Bob's experience, as he tells it, will not add anything to the horrors of a convict's life in this section. I hope he will dwell on this whipping business, for it is a fact that it has more terrors than the cofinement, and it would be better to establish the whipping post for all minor offenses.

John Thomas, my cyclone darkey, came to see me yesterday, and I motioned him to a chair, for I wanted to hear him talk some. I always invite these clever friendly darkeys to take a chair. I have regard for their feelings and love to show them these little attentions. But I will continue to call them negroes and darkeys, because it is their proper name and is no slur upon them. It is just as respectful as to say the colored people, and much more expressive, for Indians are colored and so are Chinemen, and Spaniards. Our cook woman is very sensitive and tells the children she ain't any more a nigger than they are. Mrs. Arp sometimes praises up the cook's little boy and tells her that he is the smartest little nigger she ever saw, and so the cook has to swallow down the praise with the name and keep serene.

But John Thomas is one of the good old stock and is supremely content to be a nigger. "I is jes a common, old fashion nigger, I is, bless de Lord!"

"Are you going to make a crop this year, John?"

"No, sir, boss; I haint. A poor darkey like me what haint got nuffin cant make no crop to do him any good. I been try now for tree years right straight along, and I comes outen behime ebry time. When cotton bring good price I dont make but half a crap. When I make a whole crap den it dont bring nuffin hardly, and so betwixt de one and between de oder I comes outen behime. I dont know how it is, boss. I work for as fine men as ever brake bread, pears like, but dey is all got too many figgers for me; I neber go to settle but dey has de whole sides of de book full of figgers and de figgers is all for dem and nary figger for John. Look like dat figgers has had sumthin agin me ever since freedom. De white folks say dar is de figgers John—dat what de figgers say and dey lay it all on de figgers. Dar is de bacon an de meal and de lasses and de bakka all right, and I get em and me and de ole oman and de chillun eat it all up and dat's so bless God, and we could hab sumfin' wid all dat ef it want for de figgers—dey is be biggest load of all for a poor nigger to carry. I could pay for everything but de figgers. I makes cotton and I makes corn. Cotton for de 'vancements and corn for my bread. Boss git all de cotton for de 'vancements and all de corn for de figgers, and fore Chrismas cum I haint got nuffin and hav to work in de mines besides. And so I haint gwine to crap it no more untwell de times gits better. I is jes gwine to job it roun and about."

I think that John is about fifty years old, and it does him good to talk to my children about the old times, and how he was "bornd in the Alabam, and he fell to his young mistiss what got marred and moved to old Putnam and den up here, and how he used to hunt de possum and de coon and foller up de ole houns mos all night wid massa and the boys, and work all de nex day same as ever, and how Satday nights he used to go ten mile to see a gal he were shinin and he had to be back home by sunrise a Monday mornin and one time he overslep hisself and hear de ole rooster crow for daybrake, and he bounce up and took his shoes in his hand and strike a trot for home, and he was gwine toard de wes whar de sun sets and dat giv him de vantage and he run and de day broke, run and he run, and de day broke, run and sometimes when he rise de hill de day brake gain on him a little, and he look back and git skeerd for he knowed dat de overseer get him if he warn't dar, and den he spit on his hands and mend his trot down de hill and away long de level road, and he gain on de daybrake, and he run and de daybrake run, and bime by de daybrake overtake him good and was passin' by and gettin' ahead, and it were only one hour to sun rise and he had five miles to go and he knew he could make dat, and shore enuff at de top of de next long hill he hear de big bugle blow and he stops to rest a minute, and say, 'tank de Lord, tank de Lord. Overseer not gwine to git nigger dis time, for dat bugle was de warnin to git up, and it was an hour to work time. So I puts on my shoes and strikes a fox trot agin and gits dar jes as de overseer was a lookin round, and I hear him say, 'Whar's John,' and I draws a big bref and say, 'Here I is,' jest like I'd been dar all night."

Then John looks round and laughs and pauses a moment for the children to say, "Tell on John," "Dat's a fak. Chillun, I's tellin you I run again day brake one time and I beat him shore in a fair race, but I couldent do it now, of coas I couldent. Nigger used to have hard time wid dem overseers, and he have good time too—dere aint much diffence twixt now and twixt den—hard time now too."

John says he is coming over some night soon to show the chillun how to make baskets, and is gwine to bring his white oak splits. "Yes, I'll larn you and I's glad you wants to larn, for binby you will hab to make 'em if you git any. Dese free niggers ain't agwine to make nary one."

Many a time have we told our children about the old slavery times, and they always enjoy it, but they had rather hear a good old darkey talk than anybody, and John delights in having them for an audience. They believe all that he tells them, and when they were exulting over his wonderful race in beating daylight, I had to put a few questions myself, and they soon found out that daylight traveled over one thousand miles an hour. They put the figures upon John, and as usual the figures were against him.

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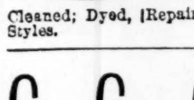

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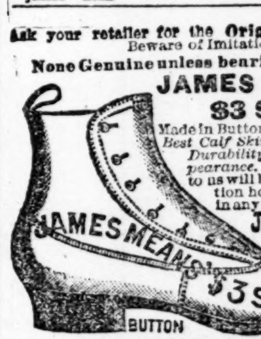

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WORTHLESS NICK.

AN ARKANSAS STORY.

BY OPIE P. READ.

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Everybody who lived in the neighborhood of Clarkson's Ford, Ark., agreed that Nick Page was "trifflin' an' no 'count." Nick was a tall, gaunt fellow, with a slouching gait and an air of unconcern. His voice was drawling, his eyes were large and were lighted with that peculiar luster the origin of which can be traced back to the introduction of the tallow candle. Nick's mother was a widow, and she and her son lived on a small farm more productive of sassafras sprouts and persimmon bushes than of any kind of marketable vegetation. Mrs. Page's crops were so uncertain that when any one in the neighborhood said, "Yer kain't put no mo' conferdence in it then yer ken in ole Miz Page's co'n," it was at once understood to be a comparison greatly damaging to the thing of which the person had spoken. The uncertainty of crops on the Page farm was not caused by neglect on the part of Providence, but by neglect on the part of Nick. In the spring of the year, when the neighbors were plowing and planting, happy in the work which brings a reward in the autumn, Nick, following a half-dozen half-starved dogs, would prowl through the woods.

"Come here ter me," his mother would say when he returned home. "Oh, yer good fur nothin' whelp. I'm er gre't min' not ter let yer have er mou'ful uv nothin' ter eat. Here yer air, a strappin' boy 21 years ole, an' with not as much sense as a 10-year ole chile. I do think in my soul that yer air ther no 'countest, good fur nothin'ist whelp I ever seed sense I was put on ther top side uv God'ul mighty's yeath. When air yer goin' ter break up that groun', say?"

"Bergin on it in ther mornin', I reckon."

"Do yer know what yer may do ef yer don't? Yer may take yerself erway frum here an' never put yer foot on this here place no mo' while breath's in my body. Ain't got long ter live, an' ter think that ther son that I have raised and keered fur—fur—"

"Thar now, mam; don't cry. I'll go ter work ter mor'—blame it, ef yer keep on er cryin' I'll jump ther fence an' never come back no mo'."

Among those whose dislike of Nick amounted to contempt, was Tobe Crabtree, an industrious old fellow who condemned laziness with as much vehemence as a Cherokee chief would exhibit in condemnation of timidity. Old Tobe would never have agreed that man was made to mourn, but that man was made to work. Mr. Crabtree, although confessedly religious, considered a Sunday insummer as a day of punishment rather than a day of rest. After suffering through a sermon more notable on account of bodily than of mental strength, the old man would go into the field; and, scarcely able to resist the temptation of laying hold of sprouts which in spite of all his former efforts grew among the corn, would linger there until summoned to ask a blessing over corn bread, hog's jowl and turnip greens. Mrs. Crabtree was a weak woman who seemed to have worn herself out with a pair of cotton cards. She had been taught to believe that the sooner she wore herself out the sooner the saints would smile upon her with the gracious light of approval. John Crabtree, a young man of much industry, was the only son of the old couple. He had but little to say, but was the most popular young man in the community. People said that he would be the next sheriff of the county. There was one member of the Crabtree family who was a favorite with every one—Sis, the daughter. Nothing could have been blacker than her hair, nothing could have excelled the brightness of her eyes; nothing could have rivaled the fairness of her face. Worthless Nick loved Sis, and this was one of the reasons why old Tobe regarded him with such deep hatred.

"Sis," said old Tobe one Sunday evening, while the family sat under a hickory tree in the yard, "didn't I tell yer not ter talk to that no-'count Nick Page?"

"Yas, sir; I b'leve yer did."

"Didn't I see yer talkin' ter him at meetin' ter day?"

"I reckon yer must've."

"Then whut ther devil—may they Lawd furgive me fur usin' sich er 'spression on er Sunday—whut did yer do it fur?"

"I—I—didn't go ter."

"Oh, shet up, now. I ken talk ter er sensible 'oman, but when er 'oman talks like er fool, I've got no mo' ter say; that is, I ain't got no further argyment ter carry on with her."

"Tobias, don't scold the child," Mrs. Crabtree meekly suggested.

"I ain't a scoldin' uv her, Puss," the old man replied. "I only want her ter un'erstan' that she musn't fool roun' with that triflin' feller. W'y, Puss, it is er disgrace ter ther fam'ly ter have her er talkin' an' er giglin' with that offscourin'. Ef she's so keen ter marry, w'y don't she marry Wilson, ther sheriff? He's putty nigh dead after her; but no, she must fling him to one side, like er ole coat, an' turn ter er fool not fittin' ter be tuk out er the mud ter keep a waggin' from runnin' over him. Er sheriff, mind yer; er sheriff uv er county that's putty nigh outen debt, bein' flung er side fur such a thing as that! Lemme tell yer somethin'; there mout be some good p'ints in er drunken loafer, but ther sober loafer ain't no 'count whatever. When whisky makes er man loaf, hit gin'relly lets him go back ter work agin' when hit gits done er pizenin uv him, but when natur tells a man ter loaf, thar ain't no use'n foolin' with him, Sis!"

"Yes, pop."

"Did yer hear whut I said?"

"Yas, sir."

"Wall, then, mark whut I've told yer, an' here's somthin' else I want yer ter understan' in purticuler, an' that this: I don't want that feller ter come on ther place no mo'. Ef he does hit won't be good fur him, fur I wush I may die dead ef I don't frail him with the fust thing I ken lay my han's on."

"I heard him tell Sis that he'd be roun' here ter night," said John Crabtree. He was sitting on the ground cutting up tufts of grass with his knife.

"Yer don't say so?" the old man exclaimed.

"I reckon I said so," John replied.

"Do you year that, Puss?" the old man asked, turning to his wife.

"Yes, I hear it."

"Wall, I'm goin' to do whut I sed I'd do ef he comes inter this yard. I'll frail him, I'll frail him, I tell yer, tell he'll think he's wore bodatiously out. I won't put up with him no longer."

"Tobe, I wouldn't frail him," said Mrs. Crabtree.

"Whut," vociferated the old man, "wouldn't frail him? Puss, I wush I may die dead ef I don't believe that yer air takin' up fur him."

"Oh, no, Tobe; oh no, I ain't. I reckon yer'd better frail him, Tobe."

"I'll do hit jest as shore as he comes in this here yard. Sis, whut made him say he wuz comin' here tonight?"

Twilight was merging into deeper dusk, but the old man could see the troubled expression which the girl's face had assumed.

"Answer me."

"Pap, how could I keep him from comin'?"

"Now, here, Sis, don't talk ter yer ole father like he didn't have good sense."

"Pap, let me tell yer. When we wuz at meetin' Nick he come up ter me an' says, says he, 'Sis, I'm comin' ovur ter your house ter night.' I knowd yer didn't want him ter come, but I couldn't tell him when thar wuz so many folks er standin' er roun er gaz in an' er gapin'."

"Could er done it ef yerd'n been er mind ter," said the old man. "I know in reason—"

"Pap," exclaimed the girl, springing to her feet, "I hear Nick er comin' down ther lane er singin'. Yer say that yer'll frail him if he comes in the yard, so please, sir, let met go an' tell him not ter come in."

"Let her go Tobe," said Mrs. Crabtree.

"Oh zounds!" exclaimed the old man turning sharply upon his wife. "I do berlieve that yer air encouragin' uv the triflin' rascal. Let John go an' tell him.'

"I ain't got no truck with him," John replied. It was now too dark to study faces, otherwise the old man would have seen the grateful look which the girl cast upon her brother.

"Wall, then," said old Tobe, "go on an' tell him, but come right back. Ef yer stay over time I'll come an' larrup the whelp anyhow."

Sis hurried down the lane.

"W'y, ef here ain't ther little 'oman come ter meet me," said Nick, as he discerned through the gloom the graceful figure of the girl. "Hello, little——"

"Hush, Nick. Stop right whar yer air an' don't say er word tell I git through. Pap is awful mad at yer an' sw'ars that ef ever yer come in the yard ag'in he will take er pole an' frail yer."

"Whut's he mad at me er bout?"

"I don't know."

"Yes yer do," said Nick, as he placed one hand on the rail fence.

"Wall, he says yer ain't no 'count."

"Got er right to say it, I reckon. Let's go an' argy the question with him."

For pity sake, Nick, yer don't know whut yer're talkin' er bout. He'll frail yer jes' ez soon ez yer put yer foot in ther yard."

"Wall, I ken stan outside an argy 'cross the fence."

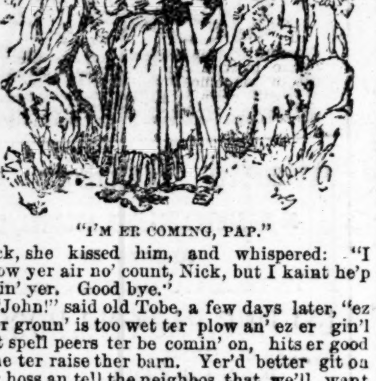
"Oh, Nick, please go back. Ef yer love me, don't come here no mo'."

"Ef I love yer, how ken I he'p comin?"

"Please don't talk that er way, but go back an' don't come no mo' tell pap says yer mout. Please go away, Nick," she implored, advancing and placing her hands on his shoulders. "Yer know I love——thar, pap's callin' me. Good bye, Nick. No, don't foller me. Ef yer do I'll never speak ter yer ag'in as long as I live."

"Ho, sis!" called the old man.

"I'm er comin'!" she shouted; then seizing Nick, she kissed him, and whispered: "I know yer air no' count, Nick, but I kaint he'p lovin' yer. Good bye."



"I'M ER COMING, PAP."

"John!" said old Tobe, a few days later, "ez ther groun' is too wet ter plow an' ez er gin'l wet spell peers ter be comin' on, hits er good time ter raise ther barn. Yer'd better git on yer hoss an tell the neighbos that we'll want their he'p bright'n 'arly ter mor' mawnin',"

"All right, sir."

"An' say, John, be sho' an' tell Mose Sanders an' Tal Smith that they mus' come whurther or no, fur I wan 'em ter take up ther corners."

The Crabtrees were astir at an early hour the next morning. "I don't see whut anybody wants ter live this way fur," Sis remarked to her mother. "Thar's allus somethin' on han's ter drag er body outen bed."

"Hush, Sis; hush. Yer pap's mad already. Ther haugs got in ther fiel' las' night an' have rooted up mighty nigh all uv whut little dab uv wheat we had."

"Wall, mur I kain't help that. Must I be drug outen bed ever' time thur haugs roots up anything?"

"Sis, oh, Sis," called Old Tobe.

"Yas, sir, I'm er comin' ef yer jis' give me time."

"So is Chrismus er cumin'," the old man retorted. "Come on, now, an' stir your stumps. You an' yer mother'll have er putty tight pull terday. Hurry up, fur some uv ther men air already in sight, an' it 'ud be er everlastin' shame fur 'em to find any uv us in bed."

Mose Sanders and Tal Smith entered the yard and were warmly welcomed. Sanders was a short man with a red neck, and hair which looked like the dead silk on an ear of corn. He had never been esteemed on account of intellectual activity, but was noted for the dexterity with which he could handle an ax. Tal Smith, as his acquaintances said, struck a pretty fair average in every way, without being remarkable in anything excepting, however, an appetite which defied competition, and which lingered long at table before acknowledging satisfaction.

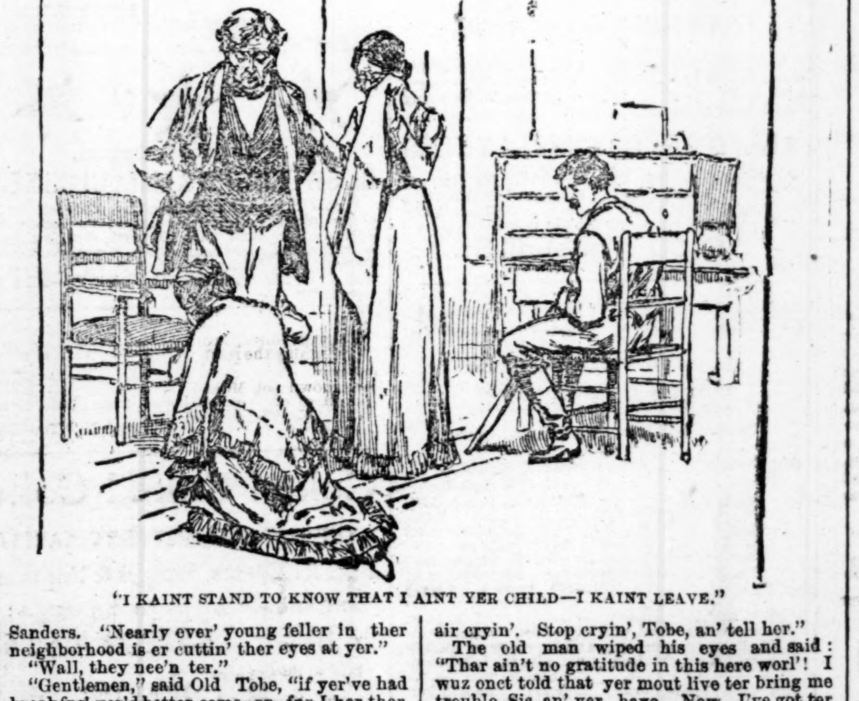
"Mighty glad ter see yer, boys," said old Tobe. "Come in. He won't bite yer. Git out!" he exclaimed, storming at a dog. "Walk right in."

The men sat down. Sis entered the room. The two men nodded their heads at her.

"She looks ez putty ez er pink this mawnin'," said Smith.

"Must be er thinkin' uv her sweethot," Sanders suggested.

"I haven't been doin' no sich uv er thing," Sis sharply retorted. "I ain't got none."



"I KAINT STAND TO KNOW THAT I AINT YER CHILD—I KAINT LEAVE."

"Uh, huh! yer kain't tell me that way," said Sanders. "Nearly ever' young feller in ther neighborhood is er cuttin' ther eyes at yer."

"Wall, they nee'n ter."

"Gentlemen," said Old Tobe, "if yer've had breakfus' yer'd better come on, fur I her ther other folks comin'. I did wanter get allther logs put up terday so's I ken kiver ther ruff at my lezhur."

Hearty collaboration makes hard work easy; otherwise the building of an old-fashioned barn would be a tedious acheivement. The men went to work with rough but good humored badinage. Every man who had a joke on any one else who was present told it. Chips flew from the corners where skillful axmen made the logs join, and strong arms, with handspikes and "skids," shoved enormous timbers into position.

"Wall, dog my cats!" exclaimed Sanders, standing erect on his corner and shading his eyes with his hand; "yander comes Wuthless Nick. Whut bizness has he got here, yer reckon? Didn't think he wanted ter hang roun' any place whar work wuz goin' on."

"He ain't got no bizness here, let me tell yer," said old Tobe. "I'mer gre't mine ter take a saplin' an' larrup him offen ther place."

"Don't tech him," some one rejoined, "fur we don't want no howlin' 'round here."

Nick came up and lazily seated himself on a stump, pressed his lips with divided fingers and spat through his teeth.

"Whar've yer been, Nick!" Sanders asked, as he took up his ax and began to trim the "shoulder" of a log.

"No wh'ar."

"Wh'ar yer goin'?"

"No wh'ars."

"Say, Nick, before I forget it, I wanter tell yer sumthin'. Airter this when one uv my daugs starts ter foller yer, I want yer ter drive him back."

"When did one uv 'em start ter foller me?"

"Ther yuther day, an' mo'rn that, yer let him foller yer, an' mo'rn that, he follered yer out in the woods, whar a feller wuz choppin', an' er tree fell on him an' killed him."

"Twan't my fault."

"Yas, it wuz, fur ef yer hadn'ter been so fetchtaked lazy, yer'd driv him back."

"Yas" Nick rejoined, "an' ef he'd been lazy ernuff he wouldn't er followed me."

"Oh, go on, yer talk like er fool."

"Jes as well talk like one as ter act like one."

Sanders, with a vigorous blow, stuck his ax into a log, straightened up and said:

"Look here, Nick Page, don't 'sinuate that I ack like er fool or I'll hop down thar an' slam the daylights outen yer."

"Slam me an' yer'll never slam nobody else," Nick carelessly replied.

"Hold on, Mose," somebody shouted. Sanders had jumped down from his corner, and, with ungentle mutterings, was "making for" Nick. "Jes stop right thar, fur we don't want no row here."

Mose stopped and Old Tobe said: "Don't tech ther triflin' thing, Mose. He ain't wuth er good beatin'."

"I'll let him off fur the present," Sanders replied, "but say," fiercely turning to Nick, "ther very fust time I ketch yer out yer'll get it. I've had er whippin' laid up fur yer fur some time, an' ther very next time I ketch yer out where nobody won't hear yer holler I'll give it to yer."

A white rag fluttered in the yard, a signal which every one understood. "Come, men, dinner's ready," said old Tobe. "Say, Nick Page," the old man added as Nick got off the stump and began to stretch himself, "I don't mind feedin' any pusson that's haungry, but I don't want you ter come to my house. Do yer hear me?"

"Ain't deef," Nick replied.

"Wall, then, cl'ar out frum here, now. I don't want yer 'roun' here, an' in the presence uv these here gentlemen I want ter give yer fa'r warnin'. Ef yer ever put yer foot in my yard, mind yer, ef yer ever put yer foot—"

"Which foot?" Nick broke in before the old man could finish the sentence.

"Hit don't make no diffunce which one. Hull out from here, now. Come, gentlemen, an' less eat somthin'."

That night, just after the family had eaten supper, Sis, who during the day had appeared nervous, arose from a seat where she had been buried in meditation, drew a shawl around her in an agitated manner, turned to old Tobe and said:

"Father."

It was the first time she had ever called him father, and old Tobe looked up with a start.

"W'y, Sissie"—he always said Sissie during his tenderest moments—"what's the matter?"

"Father an' mother an' you, brother John, I mus' leave yer."

"What!" the old man and his wife in astonishment exclaimed. John looked up from a new ax handle which he was scraping with a piece of glass, but said nothing.

"Yas, I must leave yer," she repeated as, with a shudder, she drew the shawl tightly around her shoulders. "Yer'll never know how much I love yer, but yer'll think when I'm gone how unworthy I've allus been."

"Lawd bless my soul," vociferated the old man, "what does she mean?"

John had resumed the work of scraping the ax-handle, but upon hearing his father's last exclamation, looked up and said:

"Air yer all bline? Kain't yer see, pap, that she's goin' er way; goin' er way ter marry Nick Page?"

The old man with a roar sprang from his seat.

"Tobie, Tobie," said Mrs. Crabtree, "Tobie, mind yer se'f;" she gently took hold of her husband's arm.

"Git away, Puss, don't tamper with me. Sis!"

"Yas, sir."

"Whut air yer goin' ter do?"

"I am goin' out in ther woods whar Nick is waitin' fur me. Then me an' him air goin' ter git married. I know that he ain't no 'count, father; oh, yes, I know that," clasping her hands, "but I can't he'p lovin' him. Oh, pap, I wush yer could know how I do love yer, but yer cain't; no, yer cain't."

The old man struggled with himself. His wife, with soft words, attempted to soothe him.

"I know yer will hate me," the trembling girl continued, "but I cain't he'p it. I feel like somebody has tied a rope 'round my waist an' es er pullin' it."

"Sis," said the old man, raising his left arm—his right arm was held by Mrs. Crabtree—"Sis, I hope ter God that yer'd sink inter hell afore mawnin'."

"Oh, pap, don't say that," pleaded the girl.

"Yas, I do. I hope—no I don't," he continued, becoming strangely calm. "Puss," turning with sorrowful gentleness to his wife, "I had hoped, both uv us had hoped, that this time never would come. Sis, I must tell yer somthin' an' then yer may go. Puss must I tell her?"

"Yas, Tobe; yes, but look at yer, Tobe, yer air cryin'. Stop cryin', Tobe, an' tell her."

The old man wiped his eyes and said: "Thar ain't no gratitude in this here worl'! I wuz onct told that yer mout live ter bring me trouble, Sis, an' yer have. Now, I've got ter tell yer somthin' that I didn't never want yer to know—didn't want John thar to know Sis, me an' Puss ain't yer father an' mother We tuck yer when yer wuz er little baby—wait till I git through. We tuck yer cause yer father an' mother wuz dead. We soon gunter love—love yer mo' then we did pore John, an' when he wuz little an' cried in ther night, we'd let him cry, but when little Sis cried, we got outen bed an' warmed her by the fire, 'cause the pore little thing's mother an' father wuz dead. Thar, I'm done. Yer ain't no child uv mine. Go!"

"Oh, my father!" cried the girl as she sank upon the floor, and threw her arms around the old man's knees, "oh, let me stay, fur I love yer so. I kaint stand to know that I ain't yer child—I kaint leave——"

She sobbed convulsively. The old man tenderly raised her to her feet and kissed her. She threw off her shawl, hung her bonnet on a peg and sat down. From the woods there came a shrill whistle. The girl trembled violently but did not arise from her chair.

One day the neighborhood of Clarkson's Ford and its capital, the crossroads town of Beverly, were greatly excited by the report that Mose Sanders had murdered Tal Smith. The two men had quarreled in a "doggery," and rumor said that Smith left the place first and that Sanders, boiling with wrath, overtook and killed him with a knife. Sanders was seized and confined in the log jail situated near the "doggery," where the quarrel had taken place. Smith had many friends. They swore vengeance. Soon an infuriated mob had collected in the vicinity of the jail. The sheriff called on his friends to help him protect the prisoner in case the jail were attacked, but the sheriff's friends were also the friends of the murdered man. An anxious night set in, a night which Wilson, the sheriff, knew would be eventful. The mob had built camp fires in the woods, and, by the light of the fires, Wilson saw a jug passed round and round. The fires burned low. A wild yell arose. Wilson sprang upon a horse and galloped away.

"Break down ther do," shouted the leader of the mob.

"Hold on," said some one. Worthless Nick stepped from behind a tree.

"Come on," cried the leader. "It ain't nobody but ole Wuthless."

"Stop," Nick demanded. "Gentlemen, if yer do anything rash yer'll be mighty sorry fur it ter-mor'. Yer don't know whether Sanders committed murder ur not. Stop, I tell yer! Say, I ain't much er count, an' all that, but the fust man that hits that do' gits er sockdoliger." He drew an immense revolver. "Er man that ain't no 'count don't kere much ter live, yer know. Say, tuther day I heard a man read outen er yankee paper that thar wan't no law in this here country, an' right then I 'lowed ter myself that if I ever had er chance I'd see ef thar wan't. I've got ther chance an' have sorter come ter ther 'clusion that thar is a little law layin' 'roun' summers."

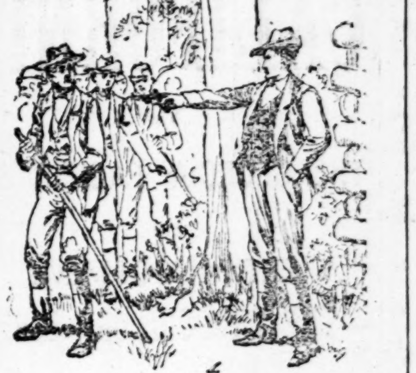
"What's that matter with yer?" some one cried. "Have yer furgot that Mose Sanders waz gwine ter whup yer as soon as he catch yer out."

"That woulder been er two-handed game," Nick replied. "We air talkin 'bout som'thin' else now. I'd like ter reason this thing, fellers, an' am willing ter do it, but yer mustn't tech that do'."

"He ain't got no mo' sense then ter shoot er feller," said a man who felt that his cause was growing weak.

"Now yo've struck, it podner."

This raised a laugh. Nick continued: "I've been tryin' ter find out fur many er day whut I'm fit fur, an' I have jest diskivered that it is ter kill some feller. I never woulder found it out ef I hadn'ter kep' dreamin' uv it. Boys, I know mighty well that yer could kill me and take charge uv this yer establishment, but whut a shame it 'ud be. The preacher would say, 'Laws er mussy, they've killed that no 'count Nick an' er blessed poor piece uv work they've done, too.' No, boys, let ther law take her course. We all know Sanders an' we know that he's got some good p'ints erbout him, so let's not be rampant erbout this thing. Say, Wiley Thompson, throw down yer sledge hammer.



"W'Y, I'D HATE TER SHOOT SICH ER PROMISING YOUNG FELLER AS YOU AIR"

"W'y, I'd hate ter shoot sich er promisin' young feller as you air. That's er man, Wiley, fling it down. Hold on thar," leveling the pistol at some one who stooped to take up the hammer, "don't straighten up with it ur I'll have to par'lize yer. That's it, let it er lone. W'y, boys, thur ain't but fifteen ur twenty uv yer, but jedgin frum ther noise yer made down yon I thought thar must be er hunnud."

"Nick," said Wiley Thompson, the man who had thrown down the sledge hammer, "I believe yer're right erbout this thing. I'm goin' home. Good-night, fellers."

A few moments later the jail and its vicinity were quiet. The next morning when Mrs. Page went into Nick's room to awake him, she was surprised at not finding him in bed. Just then, glancing through a window, she beheld an unexpected sight—Nick plowing in the field. She called him, and when he came to breakfast he said:

"Mam, yer look at me like I was a stranger."

"Wall, fur goodness sake, son, whut's got inter yer?"

Nick told her of the affair at the jail. "Now, mam," said he, when she had ceased praising his courage, "no mo' foolishness fur me. I'm erbout as straung as ther next man, an' frum this time on I'm goin' ter work. I'm goin' to see this ole house fixed up like it wuz in pap's life time, an' 'stead uv seein' yer w'arin' that ole coat, I'm goin' ter git yer a new one. Yas, an' mo'rn that, mam, I'm goin' ter sorter slick up er little an' go ter church with yer."

The old woman threw her arms around Nick's neck: "Oh, my boy," she said, "yer don't know how happy yer make this pore ole heart. My life has been nearly bothered outen me, thinkin' uv whut wuz goin' ter become uv us, but now, thank the Lawd—"

"Thar, now, mam, thar now. Lemme hurry back ter work. I fed my horses afore day an' am anxious ter swing corners with 'em."

It was soon discovered that Tal Smith, although frightfully cut, was not dead. When he regained consciousness and strength enough to talk he told the friends who had gathered at his bedside that Sanders was not to blame. "When he kotch up with me," said the wounded man, "he gunter ax my pardon, but fool like, an' quicker'n er cat ken bat his eye, I turned on him an' then an' thar we had it, an' then an' thar I got ther wust uv it. I fit like er whitehead, but I didn't peer ter faze him. So my fren's wanted ter hang him when it got norated round, eh? I wush yer'd go an' let him out."

When Sanders was liberated, without stopping to thank the men who had opened the jail door, he went straightway to the Page place; and seeing Nick plowing in a field climbed over a fence and approached him.

"Hello, Nick."

"Whoa; w'y helloa, Mose, when'g'er git out?"

"Jes' whiler go. Say, I want'er thank yer fur whut yer—oh, dang it, I ken fight er man, but I don't know how ter thank him."

"Don't try it, Mose. Dam it, air yer goin' ter stan' thar an' shed tears? Here lately it peers like ever' body that comes round me wanster to blubber. Ain't got time ter talk ter yer, Mose. Git ep," pulling his plow line. "When yer git so yer ken talk, come over an' see us."

Shortly after Sanders left the field, Nick, looking up when he arrived at the end of a "land," saw Wiley Thompson sitting on the fence.

"Waitin' fur yer, Nick," said Thompson, as he got off the fence and shook hands with the plowman.

"Wall, I'm here."

"So I see, an' now that yer air here, I want er tell yer somethin'. Las' night me an' a passul uv ther boys had a meetin', an' we all 'lowed that Nick Page wuz devilish good timber fur sheriff. The 'leckshon ain't fur off an' yer can be 'lected easy as fallin' offen a lawg."

"Wiley, yer don't mean whut yer're sayin'?"

"Sw'ar I do.'

"W'y," said Nick, as he cleaned the mold board of his plow with his foot, "ef they wuster 'lect me I might mommox ther office."

"No danger uv that, fer all yer want is ter git er clerk to do yer writin' part. Jis' think, Nick, uv the money yer can make. Thar ain't no doubt er bout yer 'leckshun fur yer name's in ever'body's mouth. Whut do yer say?"

"All right, ef they 'lect me I'll sarve."

He was elected. Everyone was so anxious to see a "pore boy," whom all had denounced, rewarded for his daring achievement, that no candidate, in opposition to Nick, was announced. Shortly after the new sheriff was installed, and while he was sitting alone in his office, old Tobe Crabtree, after much exertion in wiping his feet at the door, entered the room. Nick quickly arose and brought a chair for the old man.

"Mr. Page," said Tobe, "I ain't seed yer sense the woods wuz burnt."

"No," Nick replied, "not sense ther weather set in. How's all the folks?"

"Oh, midlin'."

"Sis is well, I hope."

"Yas, she's well, but she ain't peart. Ain't been peart sense that night when yer had yer 'rangements ter meet her in ther woods."

"Why'nt she come?"

"Wall, I'll tell yer, Nick." He then related the incident which had occurred on the night of the contemplated marriage. When old Tobe had finished his recital, Nick, who had sat gazing at the floor, looked up and said:

"I think mo' uv her fur it. It's the love I have fur her that—wall, thar ain't no use'n talkin' erbout polerticks," summoning an air of carelessness. "Ever'thing'll come out all right airter while. Ain't got no 'jection ter me marryin' Sis now, have yer?"

"None under ther heavens."

"Jes' bercause I bantered ther mob an' saved er man's life, I reckon."

"No, not by er blame sight," old Tobe replied, vigorously punching the floor with his stick." "Not bercause yer wan't afeered uv er mob, but bercause yer ain't afeered uv er hoss an' plow. I do b'leve that creek bottom fiel' uv yourn will make ther finest co'n in ther curmunity. I tell yer that such co'n as that oughter be er rickermendation ter any man."

"I'm glad yer've come 'round all right, ole man," said Nick.

"Who wouldn't come round all right!" Tobe replied. "I tell yer whut's a fack, that co'n will ketch the best uv 'em. I hearn thet yer've got Mose Sanders an Tal Smith as deperties. I'm glad uv it," Tobe added, when Nick had answered affirmatively. "Tal had er mighty close call. Say, Nick--must call yer by yer fust name---spozen yer come 'long home with me."

"It's a laung ways, Unk Tobe, an' we couldn' git thar afoi night."

"I know that bein' sheriff is like er man eatin' pop co'n, takes all his ertention, but shet up yer shop an' come."

Nick had resolved never to go to Tobe's house again, but now that he knew why Sis had failed to meet him, and now that old Tobe importuned him, he consented. As the two men rode along Nick wondered what Sis would say when he entered the house. A tremor seized him as he neared the place.

"Yander goes John ter feed ther cattle," said old Tobe. "He was goin' ter run fur sheriff, but when he hearn you was goin' ter run he wouldn't come out agin yer."

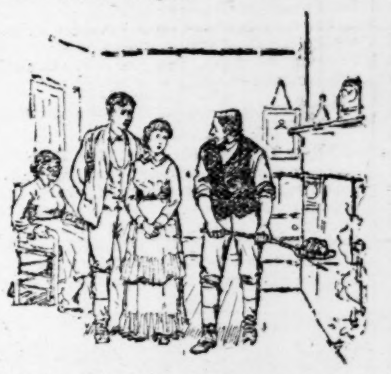
Nick did not reply. When he dismounted at the gate he kicked, first with one foot and then with the other, to smooth down his pantaloons.

"We'll hitch ther horses an' let 'em stand er while," said old Tobe. "Come in."

Tobe entered first. Nick closely followed him. Sis, who had just taken up a blazing chunk on a shovel to start the kitchen fire, turned toward the door.

"Wall, fur pity sake, Nick, whut did you come fur?"

She attempted to be careless, but tears streamed from her eyes.



"PUSS, YER ACK LIKE YER WANTER KISS NICK RIGHT HERE."

Old Tobe took the shovel, threw the chunk into the fireplace and said: "Sissie, I told him whut yer done when yer found out that me an' Puss tuck yer when yer wuz a pore little thing without no father an' mother. Puss, yer ack like yer wanter kiss Nick right here. Wall, er man that's got that sorter co'n is tilled ter—that's it."

Nick had put his arms around Sis, or perhaps Puss Crabtree would have kissed him.

"Honey," said Nick, as he still stood with his arms about the girl, "I uster wish yer wuz as ugly as home-made sin."

"Why, Nick?"

"Bercause I wuz erfeard yer wuz too putty ter live."

"Tobe," said Mrs. Crabtree, "we aughter offer up pra'r right now."

"Oh, no," old Tobe replied, looking around at the chunk which he had thrown into the fire; "jes' wait till we git a snack ter eat an' then we'll feel er leetle mo' thankful."

Luck of Two San Francisco Men.

Mr. Julius Gruen, proprietor of the Louvre, San Francisco, Cal., suffered for a long time from cough. One bottle of Red Star Cough Syrup cured him, and he has had no return of the trouble. Major Arnold, of the Occidental Hotel, in the same city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil.

"I'm dyeing for love," remarked young Jinks, as he put a little additional color to his mustache.

"Frailty, thy Name is Woman."

—Hamlet.

That she is frail, often in body,
"'Tis true, 'tis true 'tis a pity,
And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in women, or female weaknesses or derangements. By Druggists. Price reduced to one dollar.

A Boston artist painted an orange peel on the sidewalk, so naturally, that six fat men slipped down on it.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The following "notice" is posted on a fence in a London suburb: "Whoever is found trespassing on these grounds will be shot and prosecuted."

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic

is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron," says Professor F. W. HUNT, M. D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and build up sickly children. Invaluable in female irregularity, pains and exhaustion. Quiets restless children and infants.

Transported for life. The man who marries happily.

"I have been afflicted with an Affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

A rapped expression. That of the hammered pugilist.—Puck.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

In Debility from Overwork.

DR. G. W. COLLINS, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

When Adam got up in the morning it never took him long to dress.—Merchant Traveler.

There is Nothing Surprising

In the fact that Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated; that cheap and worthless plasters, with names of similar sound, and similar appearance in type, are freely offered for sale. Articles of great and original merit always have to compete with trash imitations. But as they become known they die out through deserved neglect. Meanwhile we warn the public against the so-called "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capucin," and "Capsicine" plasters, whether "Benson's," "Burion's," or otherwise. They have no medicinal or curative virtues whatever, and are made to sell on the reputation of Benson's. When purchasing ask for Benson's, deal with respectful druggists only, and you cannot be deceived. The genuine has the "Three Seals" trade-mark on the cloth and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre.

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Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Ma
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles,

O. A. SMITH

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Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

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DURHAM. N. C., U. S. A.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!

I MEAN WHAT I SAY, IN FOURTEEN DAYS my patients are all well. My remedy is infallible and known only by myself. Address

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Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

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ARE PERFECTLY VEGETABLE, efficient, harmless, and of the very highest medical value.

J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

One of the Most Liberal Ever Made—The Construction Republican Senators Make on the Edmunds Resolutions—They Will Not Obstruct Competent Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—[Special.]—The river and harbor bill was completed by the committee today and will be reported to the house on Monday. It carried a total of $15,164,200, which will probably be raised to $16,000,000 by amendments in the house and senate. This is the second largest river and harbor bill on record, but it must be remembered that it covers an appropriation for two years, as the bill failed at the last session. The only other larger appropriation for rivers and harbors was a bill for $19,000,000, which was passed over President Arthur's veto four years ago. Georgia has fared well because of the industrious efforts of her representatives, aided by delegates from Savannah and Brunswick.

Mr. Oates has reported favorably to the judiciary committee the bill which was referred to him as a sub-committee to remove the bar of limitations on the claim of Samuel Noble, of Anniston, for eight hundred bales of cotton appropriated by the United States government.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, has a bill before the committee, which is favorably received, removing the bar from a number of other claims of like character. The supreme court has decided that it does not require proof of loyalty to recover property of the class alluded to.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Now that the Edmunds resolutions are finally disposed of, the prevailing impression among senators of both parties is that pending nominations will be taken up and disposed of rapidly. It is plainly not the intention of the majority to construe these resolutions as binding upon the senate to reject any nomination simply and solely because papers on file may be refused. Leading republican senators in the closing debate declared that notwithstanding the resolutions they would consider themselves free to consider nominations to take the place of suspended republicans upon the merits or demerits of the cases, respectively. A republican senator said today that he should certainly vote upon each and every nomination—just as if the resolutions had not been adopted, though he voted for them. He added that he expected to see all pending nominations confirmed except such, if there be any, as it may be shown are of bad character. It seems to be understood that the senate will not persist in demanding papers relating to cases of suspension. In cases where a suspended official has complained that he has reason to believe charges have been made against him, the simple statement of a senator that no such charges exist will be taken as sufficient. There are cases, it is said, where suspensions have been made because of some delinquency on the part of the incumbent. In such cases, as a rule, the deposed incumbent has not manifested any desire for an investigation, and his silence will be construed to mean that he has no objection to going out of office. The senate will begin early next week, perhaps on Monday, to hold executive sessions quite regularly, and the calendar of nominations will be cleared up pretty rapidly. Republican senators, generally, want to pursue this policy.

THE GEORGIA MIDLAND.

A gentleman just from New York told me tonight that Gunby Jordan, who is now there, had completed all arrangements for building ninety-three miles of the Georgia Midland at once. Mr. Jordan told this gentleman that the road would go from Columbus to Athens by way of Griffin.

F. H. R.

TONGUES OF SILVER.

Debate in the National House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the house the debate on the silver question was opened by Mr. Culberson of Texas.

Mr. Culberson announced himself in favor of fair play and fair dealing with silver. He was a friend of silver and was in favor of placing it on the same plane with gold in regard to coinage and making it a full, unqualified debt-paying power.

Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, as a bi-metalist, was opposed to the continuance of the present policy of coinage in silver indefinite and unlimited in time and therefore in amount, which unless we check or set some limit to it, will as surely excurrencise or expatriate gold as the sun will rise tomorrow.

Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, declared that the so called friends of silver held the light of experience in contempt, and held that those who differed with their views were the enemies not only of the country but of the whole human race. They had been loud in their denunciations, and had included in these denunciations the president and secretary of the treasury, but all that they had done had been to send forth an empty blast of words. They had been fierce in tongue, but gentle in action. It was now proposed to permit the free coinage of silver, while the undeniable fact was that, having been fully and fairly tried in this country and Europe, free coinage and bimetalism had always been and would always be, a complete failure.

Mr. Dargan made a strong plea for the establishment of a single gold standard and advocated the suspension of coinage under the Bland act, declaring the so-called debt paying dollar was in reality a debt-scaling dollar—nothing but eighty cents worth of bullion, with a falsehood stamped upon it. The difference between an advocate of the eighty cent dollar and the advocate of a fiat greenback was a difference of degree, and not of principle. Why the friend of silver did not advocate tin, which was as bright as silver, for his dollar, thereby having more fiat and less value, was no doubt a great mystery to his ally, the greenbackers.

In concluding his speech, he said:

> The device of flooding the country with depreciated silver dollars in order to make everybody rich, seriously threatens to make everybody poor, and when it is remembered how many of the advocates of free coinage are opposed to the passage of the bankruptcy bill, now pending, we may reasonably expect that the result of congressional legislation will be not only to create but also to keep on hand an abundant supply of these poor men, so near to the heart and so necessary to the eloquence of the average politician. This widespread want of confidence is especially injurious to the south. Venturing to speak for my own state only just emerging from the gloom and poverty consequent on disastrous defeat in war, made ten fold more terrible by eight years of unparalleled violence, pillage and robbery, under the forms of law, I say that what her people need above all things is capital with which to develop their resources. This they can never hope to get on satisfactory terms in the present unsettled condition of the currency. The sound and stable currency is the indispensable condition of our future progress towards financial independence and prosperity. Our people are not dismayed by past disaster or paralyzed by present poverty, and whatever strangers and aliens may say about them I know that under just and equal laws with an honest and stable currency, they are both able and willing to work out their social and financial salvation. Never through my lips will they ask alms of the federal government. Never by my vote will they commit the supreme folly of seeking to get rid of obligation to pay their just proportion of the national debt, wherever and by whomsoever the same may be held. I repudiate, therefore, the suggestion that it is the interest of the south to unite with the west against the east and north in enacting such laws as will enable us to pay the national debt in depreciated silver dollars. I deny that it is the interest of the south or any other section—of people of any section or of any part of them—that this great nation should evade, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, the payment of all of its just debts according to the spirit as well as according to the letter of its contracts. At a crisis like the present, it is well to remember the oft-qouted and familiar, but profoundly true and wise remark of Edmund Burke, that "Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society, and any departure from it under any circumstance lays it under suspicion of being no policy at all." By this broad, comprehensive, far-reaching, wisest of all policies I shall govern my actions in regard to this question, be the consequences what they will.

Mr. Whiting, of Massachusetts, advocated the suspension of silver coinage.

Mr. Lowe, of Delaware, presented an argument in favor of the Bland law.

Mr. Halsell, of Kentucky, said that the people had spoken in no uncertain voice against the suspension of silver coinage, and the question was whether congress, their servant, shall heed their voice or legislate in the interest of those who were seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the working class.

J. M. Taylor, of Tennessee, briefly favored free coinage, and at 3:20 the house adjourned.

AGAINST MONOPOLY.

The Chaplain of the House Utters a Prayer of Warning.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The prayer of the chaplain of the house of representatives this morning was as follows:

> Give ear, oh! God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world. A revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which the scenes of the reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For a long time a few have mastered the many, because they understood an open secret—tools to them that can use them—but now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite; to rouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish mononoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts, and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, pool sellers and book makers. Teach them, oh God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes; that it is to prove them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep Thy commandments or not, and that those commandments are: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself;" that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow their example, and we at the best will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, oh God, and save us.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Records.

Mr. James, of New York, objected, remarking sotto voce to a gentleman who asked him to withdraw his objection, that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech.

SECRETARY MANNING.

The Doctors Report No Change in Their Patient.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—When Drs. Lincoln and Hamilton stepped into Secretary Manning's sleeping room at 10 o'clock this morning the secretary stretched out his hand and saluted them cheerfully. After remaining at his bedside about an hour the two physicians took their departure. Before leaving, Dr. Lincoln said to an associated press reporter: "There is really no change in the secretary's condition. He is holding his own and that is about all that can be said. He at times complains of headache, but that is to be expected it is one of the results of the trouble at the base of the brain."

"His pulse is rather variable," said Dr. Hamilton, "but not quite so much as yesterday." "He is not out of danger, understand me," said Dr. Lincoln, "and will not be for some time yet, but we feel encouraged as time goes by, time alone can solve the problem."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Portion Given the South for Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee, makes a total appropriation of $15,164,200, which will become available immediately upon the passage of the bill. As there was no appropriation made for river and harbor improvements last session the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years. Among the items for the southern states are the following:

North Carolina.—Harbors—Beaufort, $15,000; Edenton Bay, $2,200; between Newbern and Beaufort, $10,000. Rivers—Cape Fear, $125,000; Contentnia Creek, $5,000; Currituck Sound, Coenjok Bay and North river bar, $10,000; Neuse river, $ 0,000; Pamlico and Tar, $3,000; Roanoke, $10,000; Trent, $500.

Alabama.—Mobile harbor, $120,000. Rivers—Alabama, $15,000; Black Warrior, $75,000; Cahawba, $7,500; Tallapoosa, $7,500; Warrior, $25,000; Tombigbee, $25,000; Mississippi river, a total of $3,800,000, of which $2,400,000 is for that part below Cairo; and $1,400,000 above Cairo. For the Missouri river the total is $660,000. Total for New York harbor is $425,000.

Tennessee.—Clinch river, $5,000; Cumberland, $106,000; French Broad, $6,000; South Forked Deer, $500.

Tennessee—(Above Chattanooga,) $7,500; Tennessee, (below Chattanooga), $350,000.

Virginia—Harbors, Norfolk, $100,000; Norfolk approaches, $50,000. Rivers—Appomattox, $ 0,000; Chickahominy, $4,000; James, $150,000; Mattaponi, $5,000; New river, $3,000; Pamunky, $5,000; Rappahanock, $20,000; Staunton, $10,000; York, $25,000; Danville, $10,000.

South Carolina—Harbors, Charleston, including Sullivan's island, $250,000; Georgetown, $5,000. Rivers—Ashley, $1,000; Edisto, $3,000; Great Pedee, $20,000; Salkehatchee, $20,000; Santee, $25,000; Waccamaw, $15,000; Wapporcut, $5,000.

Georgia harbors—Brunswick, $30,000; Cumberland sound, $150,000; Savannah, $125,000; rivers, Altamaha, $21,000; Chattahoochee, $20,000; Coosa, $60,000; Flint, $20,000; Ocmulgee, $57,00; Oconee, $9,000; Romley marsh, $11,000; Savannah, below Augusta, $15,000.

Florida harbors—Appalachicola bay, $12,000; Cedar Keys, $7,000; Key West, $2,500; Pensacola, $2,000; Tampa bay, $10,000. Rivers, Appalachicola, $1,000; Caloosahatchee, $4,000; Choctawatchee, $15,000; Escambia and Conecutz $12,000; LaGrange bayou, $20,000; Manatee, $10,000; Pease, $3,000; St. John's channel over the bar, $20,000; Suwanee, $5,000; Valusia bar, $7,500; Withlacoochee, $3,000.

Mississippi—Biloxi bay, $12,500. Rivers—Big Sunflower, $20,000; Noxubee, $7,500; Pascagoula, $20,000; Pearl, $23,500; Steele's bayou, $2,500; Tallahatchee, $3,500; Tehulalake, $2,000; Yollabusha, $2,000; Yazoo, $15,000.

THE BLAIR BILL.

A Duplicate Measure to be Offered for Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The canvassing committee appointed by the friends of the Blair educational bill reported to a meeting of members held in a committee room today. It appears that the report indicated a disposition on the part of the house to allow the bill to be referred to some committee other than the committee on education, which has practically refused to report the measure to the house for consideration. Accordingly Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, will on Monday introduce a duplicate of the Blair bill, and seek to have it referred to a committee that he is empowered to select. For obvious reasons Mr. Willis declines to name the committee in advance.

JONES OF FLORIDA.

Governor Perry Says the Senator's Absence Does not Create a Vacancy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 27.—The Times-Union tomorrow will publish a letter from Governor Perry saying that Senator Jones's absence from his seat does not make a vacancy in a constitutional sense and consequently he has no power to make an appointment to fill a vacancy which does not exist. Commenting on the letter the Times-Union says the clause in the constitution is very comprehensive, that the senate has power to decide whether a vacancy exists, and that by appointing a new man to fill an apparent vacancy, the senate may be induced to settle the question whether a state has any power to enforce its right to constitutional representation of two in the senate. Popular feeling in Florida is strongly aroused over the prolonged and unexplained absence of Senator Jones from his post of duty.

GENERAL GORDON TO SPEAK

At the Laying of the Monument Corner-Stone in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27.—[Special.] General John B. Gordon has accepted the invitation of the soldiers' monument committee and will visit Montgomery and deliver an address on the laying of the corner-stone of the monument and the coming of ex-President Davis. General Gordon began his military career in Montgomery, and left here as major of the Sixth Alabama.

Mrs. Parnell Sick.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Delia Parnell is ill and her son, Charles S. Parnell, was notified today that the physicians considers her condition serious but not immediately dangerous.

POWDERLY'S POWER.

THE PREVAILING STRIKES ON WESTERN RAILROADS.

The Conflict Between Chairman Irons and the Master Workman—An Attempt to Interview Jay Gould—A Freight Train Sidetracked—Protest of Business Men, Etc.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The publication of General Master Workman Powderly's secret address to the Knights of Labor surprised the local knights. It was found that for the three months past they had been making knights in this city at the rate of 1,000 per week. George Rodgers, a member of the executive committee, said in regard to the address:

"I have been apprehensive for some time that our rapid growth would lead to extravagances in the way of strikes and demands which would involve knights in serious difficulties. Our organizers are to blame in some places. They want to make a showing and they yield to the request of dissatisfied labor to become organized. Then, too, I have noticed that new assemblies are anxious to try their strength. It is like a boy with a new pair of boots. He wants to kick something. Powderly has long considered this movement and I feel sure he has made no mistake in his pronunciamento. Incendiary interviews with prominent knights concerned in the Missouri Pacific strike have done much to widen the breach between the men and their employers. The knights are already the greatest organization of labor ever known, and if they heed Powderly's advice they will yet become more powerful by absorption, taking in open unions, they are yielding and gradually coming in one by one. This bringing the boycott, the mighty engine of our order, to bear on petty cases will destroy its usefulness. So many firms will be on the list soon that no knight can keep them in mind. I hope they will be restricted."

A TALK WITH MR. IRONS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Chairman Irons, of the executive committee district assembly 101, when shown the statements of Powderly and Turner, telegraphed from New York and Philadelphia last night, said:

"It is not necessary for me to give any authority for anything I have said; we don't have to be guided by what Mr. Powderly says. The general committee has no power here and it cannot come in here and settle this trouble unless we request it."

When Mr. Turner's statement, in which he declares that Mr. Irons is one of the men who is doing the order great injustice, was shown him, he said: "I have nothing to say about that, and I will not be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Powderly or Mr. Turner, and they have no right to denounce me in this manner."

"But you made the statement complained of?" was asked.

"What I said," replied Mr. Irons, "was that if the strike is not settled, it might extend over all the railroads in the country; and I will tell you more than I said—and that it may extend to all knights all over the country."

RUNNING FREIGHT TRAINS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—At 10:25 this afternoon a freight train of twenty cars made up in the Missouri Pacific yards and under protection of a squad of police made its way westward through the city uninterrupted by any violence from strikers. No crowd gathered at the yards and none of any extent at any of the crossings.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the Vandalia road in East St. Louis succeeded in getting out a freight train of eleven cars. About 700 men were standing around the depot at the time. An Ohio and Mississippi freight train moved as if to start out, and the crowd made a rush to stop it. This action of the strikers left the tracks around the depot clear. The Vandalia engineer, who was all ready to start, saw his chance, put on steam and started away. One of the crowd saw the move, and running ahead turned the switch signal across the track, expecting the engineer would stop when he saw the track blocked; but the engineer turned on more steam and crashed through the signal. The train was off, and in a few minutes out of sight.

The Vandalia railway train that made so successful and sharp an exit from East St. Louis yards was "braked" at the city limits. The police escort alighted, jumped on a waiting car, were run back to the Missouri Pacific yards, where, under their guard, a second train was made up, which succeeded in passing through the city under circumstances precisely similar to those attending the progress of the first train. The yardmaster of the Iron Mountain railroad yards in this city, aided by a force of police, made up and started out a freight train of eleven cars over that road this morning. There were no attempts at interference on the part of strikers and no excitement attended the train's departure, the crowds at the yards and along the tracks being of small dimensions.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—The Missouri Pacific company succeeded in sending out a freight train east between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, while the yards were comparatively deserted. Preparations were made to start a train this p. m., and a large crowd gathered. The strikers persuaded the engineer and fireman to leave the engine. The attempt was delayed till tomorrow. A freight train arrived from Sedalia at 4 o'clock, the first arrival during the strike.

ATCHISON, Kansas, March 27.—A freight train got out and two came in on the Missouri Pacific today.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Today freight trains were sent north and south from this point, the latter stopping at Hope, the southern terminus of the division. No opposition was made by any persons to trains running. An engine at Texarkana was "killed" during the day. One hundred stands of arms were shipped today to Captain Trigg, of the Gate City Guards, Texarkana, by the governor who telegraphed:

"Be very cautious to prevent bloodshed if possible, and act only in conjunction with the civil authorities to preserve peace and prevent disorder."

Judge Byrne, of the circuit court, read the riot act this evening, and the day passed off quietly, the militia being present, but having nothing to do.

TEXARKANA, March 27.—The railroad men are under the protection of militia. They have succeedrd in moving three engines, which are now being successfully operated with detachments of militia on each engine.

SEDALIA, Mo. March 27.—The freight train sent out yesterday traveled ninety miles eastward unmolested, and was then side-tracked by the company. Another train went to Lexington for coal and returned to-day. Three strikers "killed" a switch engine yesterday. They were arrested.

CITIZENS' MASS MEETING.

TEXARKANA, March 27.—At a mass meeting of citizens Thursday night many Knights of Labor were present, and the local executive committee publicly expressed their determination to assist the citizens in carrying out the law and in protecting railroad property. In order to test their professions, the county officers, with a number of leading citizens, visited the roundhouse of the Iron Mountain road yesterday afternoon and got out an engine. The sheriff and a possee boarded the locomotive, as did also the Knights of Labor. They soon had steam up and were about to run the engine out of the yard when a mob of about four hundred strikers confronted the engine, caught the switchman and the officer on guard by their necks, threw them aside and then switched the engine on side of the track. This outrage has resulted in the withdrawal of all confidence from the knights, as it was directly contrary to the professions of good will made by the local committee. The citizens have resolved to obtain state aid. Sheriff Hamilton has telegraphed to Governor Hughes asking for militia, and has been authorized to call out the Gate City Guard of this city. The Guard have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to respond at short notice. Many of the better class of the Knights of Labor depreciate the course being pursued, and there is no doubt that many withdrawals from the organization will take place. The citizens are on the alert and any further acts of violence will be resisted by force.

ORGANIZED AGAINST THE KNIGHTS.

BOSTON, March 27.—It it is understood here that the so-called Cotton Manufacturers' association, of Maine, is in reality a New England matter and in the nature of a defensive movement against organized labor as represented by the Knights of Labor. It is said that the purpose of the manufacturers is to protect themselves against such strikes as those at Bates' mills in Lewiston and the A. Moskeag in Manchester by a general shut down whenever the agents consider a needless strike is instituted against any one of associated companies. Mill men disclaim any purpose to oppress labor, but desire to put it out of the power of the Knights of Labor to take hasty or ill advised action against any one mill or any individual agent.

THE STRIKE TO SPREAD.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 27.—[Special.] Prominent railroad officers express the belief that unless the strike in the west is speedily settled a general strike will ensue on all the leading trunk lines in the south. The signs plainly indicate this and they are preparing for it. The railroads centering here have signed orders that no freight for points beyond Kansas City will be received.

"LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE."

Jay Gould Refuses to Discuss Labor, but is Delighted With His Yacht.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—Jay Gould was in the library of his Fifth avenue residence when your correspondent got into his presence. "If you desire to obtain an interview on the railroad strike," he said with polite decision, "save the effort of pertinacity, for I positively won't talk on that subject for publication. Whatever is to be said from the company's side of the case, is put out on the ground. You must excuse me." The visitor suggested that his views on railroading generally would be interesting for the public to read. "All right," Mr. Gould replied, "just make me say that if steam yachting in my Atalanta could be done by everybody everywhere, all over the continent, I would sell my railroad holdings at any sacrifice. Suppose that canals for the swiftest vessels could be dug alongside all the railroads in the country, who'd ride any more in cars? I've just returned from a cruise in my yacht, and the highest luxuries known to land transit are discomforts compared with skimming along, as swiftly as the average train, with no dust or jolts. O, railroads are useful, but for purposes of pleasure I shall forevermore despise them. And who knows, seriously, now, that some time or other waterways may supersede railroad tracks for fast and comfortable travel?

An invitation was sent to Jay Gould to-day to meet general executive board of Knights of Labor with a view submitting the Southwestern railroad difficulties to the arbitration committee. Gould acting on the advice of the Missouri Pacific refused to meet the board.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Master Workman Powderly, this p. m. renewed his request to Jay Gould to submit questions in relation to the southwestern railroad strikes to the arbitration committee of seven, three to be chosen by the knights, three by the railroads and the seventh to be chosen by these six. Gould declined to make immediate reply, but said he would lay the matter before the board of directors on Monday.

Pittsburg Car Drivers on a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—This morning the street car conductors and drivers on all the lines about the city except the Citizens, Transverse and Secondavenue lines went out on a strike.

AN INVALID'S SUICIDE.

A Paralytic Ends His Sufferings by Blowing Out His Brains.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 27.—[Special]—Henry Berry blew his brains out this morning. For some time he has been living with Andrew F. Matthews, his step-brother. The deceased had for years been an invalid, having been stricken with paralysis. After breakfast this morning he wheeled himself in his chair into the sitting room and asked Mrs. Mathews for her husband's pistol. She inquired what he wanted with it He replied he wanted to clean it and put in a fresh cartridge. There was nothing suspicious in his manner and the weapon was handed to him. He wheeled himself into his room. In a few minutes a shot was heard. It was thought that he was firing off the old cartridges and no attention was paid to the matter. A young son of Mrs. Mathews went to the room to see what was the matter. The suicide lay in his chair with his head inclined to one side, and the blood trickling down the ear. The child ran to his mother. Mrs. Mathews hurried to the apartment and found Berry stone dead, a ghastly bullet hole in the right side of his head above the forehead. The deceased was thirty-eight years old and unmarried. He left no note or explanation of the deed.

THE JOYCE MURDER.

A Verdict of Acquittal for the Defendants—107 Witnesses Examined.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 27.—The trial of William H. Jones and Frank Jones, father and son, indicted for the murder of Mary Rice, closed this afternoon at 5 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out about one hour. The trial began on the 10th of March. The evidence was purely circumstantial. One hundred and seven witnesses were examined. The prosecution was ably conducted by Solicitor Ferguson, with assistants, and the prisoners were as ably defended. The crime for which the prisoners were tried involved the murder of four persons and the burning of a dwelling. The indictment was for the murder of Mary Rice. Bills were also found for the killing of others. After the verdict today a nol pros. was entered as to the other indictments. With leave, the prisoners were then discharged.

GERONIMO'S BAND.

General Crook Meets Them and Demands an Unconditional Surrender.

WILSON, Ariz., March 27.—General Crook, accompanied by his personal staff, Lieutenant Man's command and Apache scouts, today met Geronimo and all Chiricahuas, twenty-five miles southwest of San Bernardino, Sonora, Mexico. Crook would have no argument with Geronimo, but told him he must decide at once on an unconditional surrender or fight to the death. Geronimo begged for the lives of himself and the hostiles. His band offer to surrender unconditionally, whether Geronimo does or not.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 27.—Colonel White, an insurance agent of this city, arrived from Fort Huachuca yesterday, reports that just before he left there yesterday morning, a courier arrived from Lieutenant Man's camp with the news that all the Indians had surrendered except Mangus and two warriors, who have been off the reservation since 1882.

A County Treasurer Short.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 27—At midnight a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of County Treasurer Hollingsworth, of Knox county, on the charge of being short in his accounts. He was at once arrested and held under $2,000 bail, which he has not succeeded in obtaining. Hollingsworth is alleged to be short between $80,000 and $100,000. His bondsmen include thirty-five of the best citizens.

Chattanooga's Building Boom.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27—[Special.]—The real estate and building boom still continues. Since Monday building permits aggregating $16,500 have been issued, and today arrangements were perfected for erecting several other large blocks. $25,000 worth of real estate changed hands today and over $50,000 during the week.

Identifying a Boat.

BATH, Me., March 27.—Captain A. Manson has examined the boat that was picked up and taken into New York, and pronounces it to be one belonging to the schooner Charles H. Morse. The vessel is supposed to have been in collision with the steamer Oregon. He formerly commanded the vessel and is familiar with the boat.

Burning of a Newspaper Office.

FARGO, Dakota, March 27.—The entire plant of the Argus office was burned yesterday. Loss upwards of $35,000; insurance $3,800.

RIOT RUN MAD.

AN APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BELGIUM.

Striking Miners Sacking Factories—Troops Called Out to Suppress Them—Volleys Fired Into the Mob with Deadly Effect—Other News From All Parts of Europe, Etc.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The rolling mills at Montceau have been sacked by the strikers. Gangs of strikers are everywhere in the mining countries forcing men to stop work and are going about pillaging the factories. The local authorities are absolutely powerless before the daily increasing strength of the rioters. It will now require very large re-inforcements of troops to quell the riots.

Property of immense value has been destroyed by the strikers in and around Charleroi. Country estates are being pillaged and burned. At Jumet, three miles from Charleroi, Sadin, Dederbad, Devilles, Jonet and Mondron glass works have been looted and destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000,000, and throwing thousands of people out of employment. At Root, two miles from Charleroi, in a conflict between troops and the rioters, five of the latter were shot dead. The strikers are armed with bludgeons and axes, where they cannot obtain firearms, and stubbornly resist the troops.

The damage done to property by the strikers at Charleroi alone already amounts to $2,500,000. The strikers have threatened to destroy the gas works which supply the city with light. Strong reinforcements of troops have been sent to help protect the city. Lieutenant General Van Der Smisson has been sent to Charleroi to take command of the troops being assembled there to quell the rioting.

A dispatch from Charleroi this evening says: A reign of terror prevails in that city. The rioters, thousands in number and armed with weapons of every conceivable kind, have virtually held possession of the streets all day. Many stores and dwellings have been attacked and pillaged, and in some cases burned. Military massed in force here from all neighboring points were used today with terrible effect to desperse the rioters. The troops as soon as they appeared, were met by a mob of strikers and fiercely assailed. The order to fire was given finally, and several velleys were quickly poured into the ranks of the strikers. The result was twenty of the rioters were killed and hundreds of them wounded. The intensest excitement prevails, yet the hope is entertained that the terrible affair will carry with it its lesson. Among the buildings burned today by the mob is the convent of Soleilmont.

MIDNIGHT—The city is in a state of the wildest excitement growing out of the news of uprisings and riots in many parts of Belgium. Crowds of roughs are parading the streets of this city, breaking windows and assaulting citizens. The police are making the most heroic exertions to disperse the mob, which is composed of the worst elements of the population. Dispatches from Charleroi late tonight say that 4,000 additional troops have arrived there, and that the town is in a state of siego. Troops are posted throughout the place, and no one is permitted to pass the sentries without authority. The inhabitants are urged by the town officials to remain within doors. A body of strikers attacked Couillet iron works today. They were repulsed by the troops, who fired upon them repeatedly. The rioters threaten to return in force and renew their attack upon the works.

Later advices from Roux says that the fight there today between the troops and the strikers was of the most desperate character. The Chasseurs poured volley after volley into the mob. Ten of the strikers were shot dead and a large number were wounded.

At Baudiox a troop of lancers endeavored to disperse the mob. The rioters fought desperately, and finally, by force of numbers, succeeded in driving the troops before them. The lieutenant in charge of soldiers was wounded. It is reported that Marement collery has been set on fire by the mob and that the rioters have invested Pirmese and Moudron glass works.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Chamberlain and Trevelyan Resign From of Gladstone's Cabinet.

LONDON, March 27.—Jos. Chamberlain, president of the local government board, and G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, have resigned from the Gladstone cabinet and the queen has accepted the resignation of both gentlemen. James Stansfield, radical, member for Halifax, succeeds Chamberlain, and the earl of Dalhousie succeeds Trevelyan. Dalhousie, however, will not have the seat in the cabinet as Trevelyan had.

A Romance Spoiled.

LONDON, March 27.—It is now learned that there is no truth in the story that the American woman named Shelby and a French woman named Valsayre, fought a duel, with swords, on the field of Waterloo, on Thursday. The story is described as a fastastic invention.

Pasteur's Patients.

PARIS, March 27.—Two Russian patients of Pasteur, who a few days ago showed symptoms of hydrophobia, are now recovering.

Suspension of a Bank.

CALAIS, March 27.—Devots bank here has suspended payment. Liabilities are stated to be £100,000.

The Spirit Bill in Prussia.

BERLIN, March 27.—The reichstag this afternoon, by a vote of 181 to 3 rejected Prince Bismarck's spirit monopoly bill. The members of the right abstained from voting.

Chattanooga Cullings.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27.—[Special.]—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has again revived the project of building the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Stevenson to this city, and a new corps of engineers will be put into the field to lay out a line.

Work has begun on a new colored orphans' home. It will have a capacity for 250 inmates, and will be the largest colored orphan asylum in the country. Some controversy has arisen in the board of management over the admission of youthful criminals, but the county authorities insist it should be a reform school.

The situation at the Rockwood mines is more encouraging. Sealing up the rent holes is stifling the flames, and it is thought the main body of the mine will be saved.

Trial of Alleged Filibusters.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 27.—The taking of testimony for the government in the case of Kelly, Delgado Morey and Soto, alleged filibusters, was concluded today. McFarland made his argument for the defense. Judge Locke allowing him to be heard before testimony for defense was in because of his desire to take this afternoon's steamer for New York. The court adjourned until Monday morning, when the defense, conducted by G. Browne Patterson, will begin the introduction of testimony. No government witnesses having mentioned the name of Soto, he was discharged from arrest.

The Southern Telegraph Company.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—The property of the Southern Telegraph company was to have been sold today at a commissioner's sale, but before the time for sale it was announced that an order had been entered in the United States court at Norfolk postponing it indefinitely. The order was issued on the petition of J. B. Pace, one of the largest bondholders of the Southern company,

The Congressional Labor Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The labor committee of the house held a protracted session today which was entirely consumed in the discussion of the western strikes and the feasibility of formulating and reporting for passage to the house some measure or measures that will prove efficacious in relieving the strained relations of the strikers and employers now existing. No formal agreement has yet been reached.

A Large Order for Coal.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 27.—The Queen and Cresent system has contracted with the Texas and Pacific railroad for the transportation of 500 tons of coal daily by this route during the strike in northwest, shipments to commence at once. Much of this coal has been contracted for in Alabama fields.

THE WRONG MAN.

A Nashville Detective Catches a Tartar in Florida.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 27.—[Special.]—Thomas W. Tyler, the detective who arrested James Davis and brought him from Jacksonville, Fla., to this city, thinking he had in custody Charles Clemmons, the murderer of John Price, found, after the prisoner was examined and released, that the tables were completely turned. Tyler was anxious to part company with Davis, but this Davis would not agree to. They went to Gilchrist's hotel to get dinner. Tyler paid for the dinner, and requested his former prisoner to go in the dining room, saying he would follow in a few minutes. Davis went in, and the detective failing to come in after some time had passed, he ran out, collared him and brought him back, saying:

"You are not going to give me the slip that way. You brought me up here and paid my way against my will and now you have got to take me back and pay my way against your will."

Then, turning to the clerk, he went on:

"The next man that arrests me I want him to act like somebody and not fill his pockets with sweet potatoes to eat on the route."

The detective had $19 and offered it to Davis, telling him that was all the money he had. After waiting all day Davis finally took the money gave $1 back to the crestfallen man, who seized his valise and started home afoot. Two hours later Davis left for Jacksonville on the train.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

A Tennessee Murderer Writes a Confession and Has a Fight Over It.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—[Special.]—Robert McLin, one of the Arnold murderers now in jail here, concluded to confess and while in his cell wrote out a full statement of the crime and the part each took in it, including some sensational details not heretofore known.

Ben Brown, in the same cell, is under death sentence for the crime but has appealed. Suspecting the nature of McLin's statement he demanded the paper and a bloody fight followed for its possession. McLin succeeded in tearing it up, but Ben Brown captured the fragments and they have been traced to the possession of one of the lawyers for the defense. McLin wrote it to give to the attorney-general.

THE VALENTINE CLUB.

Annual Meeting of Augusta's Leading Society—Election of Officers.

AUGUSTA, March 27.—[Special.]—The adjourned annual meeting of the St. Valentine club was held this evening, and elected the following officers: Major J. B. Cumming, president; Mr. H. B. King, first vice-president; Major T. D. Cadwell, second vice-president; T. R. Gibson, secretary; L. A. Berckman, treasurer. Executive committee—W. T. Gary, C. H. Cohen, C. H. Phinizy and Bryan Cumming. The St. Valentine society is known all over Carolina and Georgia and their annual ball is looked forward to and is always the grand social event of the season.

The entertainments given by the society eclipse any social event in the state and the beauty and fashion of the state is always represented in Augusta at that time. Colonel C. C. Jones, Jr., who declined re-election last night, has filled the position of president ever since the organization of the society and has been to a great extent instrumental in the brilliant success of the organization.

THE MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

Carroll County Grand Jury Adjourns Without Implicating Anybody.

WINONA, Miss., March 27.—[Special.]—The circuit court of Carroll county adjourned at Carrollton today. The grand jury examined over one hundred and fifty witnesses on the investigation of the shooting of the negroes at that place on the 17th instant; but no light whatever was thrown upon the matter and, as it was supposed, nothing can be found against any individual who took part in the tragedy. The whites have recently received several anonymous letters of threats supposed to come from the negroes, though it is to be hoped the terrible matter is at an end.

A New Mining Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 27.—A declaration was filed before the judge of probate by Henry Debardelaben, of Birmingham; Robert Ogden, I. Ellison Adger, David Roberts, Moses E. Lopez, James S. Murdock, Augustine E. Smythe, John H. Murdock, of Charleston, S. C.; W. S. Manning, Spartanburg, S. C.; George S. Brown, Baltimore, Md.; Collin C. Wylie, John F. Gordon, Alfred Parish, Dilloyn Parish, E.H. Watts, London, England; for the purpose of operating the Debardelaben coal and iron company, of Jefferson county. The general purposes to carry on a mining, manufacturing and industrial business. The capital stock is two million, to be divided in two hundred thousand shares, par value one hundred dollars.

A Brazilian Prince.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The Brazilian frigate Almirante Carroso, a training ship of first-class arrived in front city today. She has on board as a midshipman, Prince Auguste Leopoldo, a grandson of the emperor of Brazil, to whom an elaborate and imposing reception was given today on board the frigate. The reception committee embracing all the state, city and federal officials in the city, foreign consuls and officers of exposition. The vessel will visit Charleston, Norfolk and Washington within a few weeks.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The weekly statement of the associated banks issued today shows the following changes:

Loans decrease	$3,626,700
Specie decrease	5,044,500
Legal tenders decrease	2,324,300
Deposits decrease	11,172,600
Circulation increase	173,500
Reserve decrease	4,615,630

The banks now hold $13,593,013 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

No Troops Ordered Out.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Dispatches from St. Louis indicate that reports are current there that United States troops have been sent to that point as a precautionary measure. Adjutant-General Drumm says no troops have been ordered to St. Louis. A couple of detachments of recruits have been sent to western regiments, and other movements have probably given rise to the above rumors.

Type Setting Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The type setting tournament which began here Tuesday, March 16, closed tonight, Augurd, of Cincinnati, taking the first prize and McCann, of New York, second. There were but ninety-six ems difference between the two leaders last night, but Augurd today maintained his leading position and exceeded all previous records, his net composition being 6,635 ems in three hours' work.

The Bicycle Record.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The twenty-five mile bicycle record of America was broken today by L. D. Munger, of Boston, who made the distance in one hour and twenty-four minutes and forty-six and four-fifth seconds on an asphelt road from LeCircle to Carrolton and back, two found trips.

Resignation of an Alderman.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Alderman Joehm resigned tonight from the Amsterdam county democracy club.

Atlanta Rarely Fails.

From the Madison Madisonian.

Atlanta secures the permanent site of the state agricultural fair, provided she will raise and give to the association $50,000. We believe she will do it, as she rarely fails of anything she attempts.

A State Penitentiary.

From the DeKalb Chronicle.

There ought to be a state penitentiary, and all state convicts confined therein, and made to work out their sentences. This, in our humble judgment, is the only correct chaingang.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE LINES OF THE FIGHT BEING CLEARLY DRAWN.

The Gossip of Last Week—When the Executive Committee Will be Called—The Attitude of General Gordon—A Complaint Against Collector Crenshaw-Other Notes.

The state campaign is rapidly shaping up. The uncertain and disturbing element at present is the attitude of General Gordon. It is probable that there will be several candidates in the race who are not yet named. In the meantime Messrs. Bacon and Simmons are making an active canvass of the state. The latest gossip in the campaign will be found below:

A COMPLAINT AGAINST COLLECTOR CRENSHAW.

The friends of Judge Simmons are complaining at the attitude of Collector Crenshaw and his deputies in the race. They have formulated their complaints and forwarded them o Washington. They declare that he has asked his deputies to work actively in their various districts to secure the nomination of Hon. A. O. Bacon, and that on these suggesions the deputies are neglecting the public business and giving their time to personal politics. Letters have been received by Judge Simmons and his friends stating these facts, and naming deputies who are working even out of their districts in opposition to Judge Simmons, The Simmons men say they have no objection to the position Collector Crenshaw takes, but think it is not right for him to use his office and influence the men at work under him to promote the ambition of any democrat as against another democrat, and that they intend to see if the department at Washington does not agree with them. One of the points made is that Collector Crenshaw himself has been going about the state with Mr. Bacon.

WHAT COLLECTOR CRENSHAW SAYS.

Last night a representative of the CONSTITUTION called on Collector Crenshaw at his home to obtain his statement in regard to the above. Mr. Crenshaw had retired. When he met the reporter it was with a puzzled countenance. When told of the charges that had been made against him, he said that he could not realize it, and could not believe that Judge Simmons would do such a thing, or allow any of his officials to do so. He said that the news came to him like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. That he had never had any intention directly or indirectly in regard to it. When asked by the reporter if he was opposed to Judge Simmons for governor Mr. Crenshaw said that he had no personal animosity toward Judge Simmons, that he regarded him as a pure and upright gentleman, and recognized his worth as leader, but that between

JUDGE SIMMONS AND MAJOR BACON,

on account of Major Bacon being his personal friend he preferred Major Bacon. "This," said. Mr. Crenshaw, "I say, not to parade my preference, but because I think it a right of any man to express his opinions."

"Have you ever requested any of your deputies to oppose Judge Simmons for governor?" asked the reporter.

"You may say," replied Mr. Crenshaw, "that I have never requested any of them to oppose Mr. Simmons, and I have never spoken of the gubernatorial contest with one of them, unless it was brought up in general conversation. I may further add that I have heard that more than one of my deputies will support Judge Simmons. I have more than 87 men under me and I have never heard more than a dozen express their opinion in regard to the campaign."

"It is claimed, Mr. Crenshaw, that your deputies have been working against Judge Simmons and in Major Bacon's favor even out of their districts."

"Most certainly that is not true," said Mr. Crenshaw. "All the time of my collectors belongs to the government, and

I REQUIRE THEM

to devote all their time, talent and energies as deputy collectors. And no matter what my feelings or inclinations might be, I could not, nor would not, allow them to use the time due the government to canvass for anyone. I have removed some because they failed to devote their entire time to their official duties. As for their going out of their districts, that is only done when they have leave of absence, and the rule that no collector go out of his district without he has leave of absence from me, is strictly adhered to.

"Well, they say, too, Mr. Crenshaw, that you have been traveling over the state with Major Bacon. What about that?"

"That as well as the rest is absolutely false, even without an iota of substance upon which to form a basis. I was sworn into office the first of May, 1885. I have worked early and late, long and hard, and there has never been an officer who has been at his post of duty more constantly, or who has worked more steadfastly or devotedly than I. For evidence of this fact I

REFER TO MY RECORD

since I have held the office. You may look to the numerous letters and documents of official nature that are daily flowing to the commissioner of internal revenue, bearing each and every one my own peculiar signature. No letter or document can be found there from this office since I have been collector that I have not carefully scanned and signed myself. All of the special tax stamps are signed, not by my deputies, but by myself. But to the point. I have never traveled with Major Bacon. Since I took my oath of office I have been out of the city but three times, and then only for a day at each time. On last November I was absent for two days at Troup superior court; in January I went to Columbus on official business, and last Monday, the 22d of March I attended court in Heard county. I had a case at chambers before Judge Harris, which was tried and decided on Tuesday. It is true that Major Bacon came there on Tuesday night, but I left on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. While I was in Franklin I expressed a preference as to who I should support for governor; for I do not think my holding a public office precludes me from expressing my honest opinion. All in all I think," continued Mr. Crenshaw, "that this is the last straw to which a drowning man clings. I will say that my deputies, as my books will show, have done good work, and upon my record as collector, and upon theirs as deputies, I am willing to stand or fall."

WHEN THE COMMITTEE WILL BE CALLED.

Ex-Senator Polhill, chairman of the state democratic committee, has been in the city during the week in attendance on the supreme court. He stated that he thought there was no need of hurry in calling the committee together; that he would consult the members of the committee and ascertain what time was most convenient for them to meet. His own judgment was that some time in the latter part of April or the early part of May would be soon enough. His anxiety is to do what is best for the party and the state. It is probable that the committee will not be called together until May.

THE ATTITUDE OF GENERAL GORDON.

No one is authorized to speak for, General Gordon in the matter of the gubernatorial race. He has not himself decided what he will do. He has had the most urgent appeals to allow the use of his name, coming from all sections of the state, and from persons representing every shade of democratic opinion. These matters he has laid before some of his friends and holds in abeyance. He is engaged in closing a business matter of great magnitude which will insure the success of his railroad enterprise for Florida, a new and important line, and leave him a very rich man, if they are successfully carried through. He is now in New York busied with this matter and has no time for politics or anything else until it is concluded.

EX-SENATOR LESTER MAY ENTER THE RACE.

Ex-Senator Rufus E. Lester, who has been considered a probable element in the coming race, was in the city during the week. He declined to talk on state politics. His friends say that he will not enter the race, but there is good authority for saying that he declined to declare himself out of the race, and that he stated to a gentleman that he would answer him definitely on the subject after he returned to Savannah. This gentleman thought that he would probably be in the race. A prominent Savannah man was asked if Savannah would have a candidate in the field. He replied: "I think she will, without doubt."

HON. J. J. JONES WILL BE A CANDIDADE.

A Burke county gentleman who is close to Hon. J. J. Jones says that he will be in the race for governor, and adds: "His friends intended to put him in the last race and think that he was treated badly by the Burke county delegation in the last convention. The county convention passed resolutions indorsing Jones as first choice, and then passed resolutions indorsing Bacon as second choice. Jones's name was never put before the convention, but the delegation went for Bacon from the start. There will be no such slip this time. You notice the article of the Citizen nominating Jones says we want a delegation this time that can be counted on. You may count on Mr. Jones being in the race and on his bringing his section solid."

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Notes and Comments on the Various State Contests.

The Franklin News thinks that "Judge Simmons is Heard county's choice for governor,

Mr. H. Lamar Whatley, of Pierce county, consents to the use of his name for senatorial honors.

Mr. C. B. Marshall, of Reynolds, is announced by the Butler Herald as a candidate for state senator.

Butler Herald: "In two years Judge Crisp can be elected governor of this state should he desire the position."

Judge John McCrea, of Montgomery, it is said, may oppose Judge Crisp for the third congressional district.

A correspondent of the Oglethorpe Echo wants that section to rally for the support of State Senator James M. Smith.

The Oglethorpe Echo announces as its candidate for the legislature from Oglethorpe, Hon. Thomas Perrino Calloway.

Colonel R. T. Williams, it is said by the Baxley Banner, will be unopposed for the state legislature from Appling county.

The Washington Chronicle believes now that Hon. Seaborn Reese will not have any opposition for the nomination in the eighth.

The Washington Gazette believes that it is the almost universal desire of Wilkes county that Judge S. H. Hardeman be returned to the legislature.

DeKalb Chronicle: Governor McDaniel has made more friends and fewer enemies during his administration than any other public man has ever done.

DeKalb Chronicle: "If General Gordon consents to enter the race for governor, he will be more than apt to receive the nomination. He is our man."

Hon. J. J. McCants will be pressed for the senate by his friends of Butler county, that county claiming the privilege of the next state senator from its district.

Charley Gray, of Graysville, Catoosa county, is spoken of as the coming senator for the senatorial district embracing the counties of Catoosa, Dade and Walker.

Harmony Grove Signal: "We want the Honorable T. C. Chandler to represent Banks county in the legislature another term and would like to hear from others that are in the same notion."

Hon. R. B. Russell, of Clarke, will probably be a candidate to succeed himself as a member of the house, and it is said that he will be asked to stand flat footed on either the wet or dry platform.

DeKalb Chronicle: "At this writing Colonel E. W. Word seems to be the favorite for state senator from this district, while Colonel Murphy Candler, T. J. Flake and others are spoken of for the lower house."

Talbotton New Era: "Governor McDaniel has declined to enter the race, and with now no other prominent candidates before the people, Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Bibb, is undoubtedly the strongest man in the race."

The Washington Gazette objects to "Cresttossing Hector Simmons," staking his chances for gubernatorial honor on the decision of Bibb county alone, and adds that "It is not yet certain that A. O. Bacon is the Telamonian Ajax of his party."

LaFayette Messenger: Besides Mr. Clements, we hear mentioned as candidates for nomination to congress the names of Fain, Branham, Hackett, Maddox, C. D. Phillips, of Cobb, Joe Blance, of Polk, with Rankin, of Gordon, as a dark horse."

Barnesville Mail: "If John B. Gordon wants to be governor of Georgia, he should just say so, and walk right in. For such men as Gordon there is always a place ready, and the people are only too glad of an opportunity to show their unmistaken confidence and love for them."

The Covington Enterprise thinks that if the friends of the Hon. N. J. Hammond would press him for the governorship, there would be but little difficulty in securing for him the nominatian, and that from the executive chair he would doubtless go to the United States senate.

Warrenton Clipper: "The Waynesboro True Citizen announces Colonel J. J. Jones, of Burke county, as its candidate for governor. Colonel Jones would no doubt do honor to the office, but it is a foregone conclusion that Hon. A. O. Bacon will be the next governor of this state."

The Albany News and Advertiser wants to know if there is no statesman, politician or gentleman in southern or southwest Georgia who wants to be governor. It says it is saving itself for such. "But," it adds, "we don't want him to keep himself tied out too long. Let's have no 'dark horses' this time."

McDonough Weekly: "No matter who succeeds to the gubernatorial office, when Governor McDaniel turns over the keys to his successor there will be no house cleaning to do; no fumigation needed to purify the atmosphere of the executive department; no political skeleton will be found in the closet, no bent pin in the big red chair."

Butler Herald: "As matters now stand, the issue is narrowed down to Judge Simmons and Hon. A. O. Bacon. For ourself we do not hesitate to express our preference for Judge Simmons. We shall be greatly surprised if the great majority of the people of this state do not look at the matter in the same light as ourself."

Mr. George R. Brown, of Canton, in an open letter to the people of Cherokee county, announces that he is in the race for the state senate from the thirty-ninth district, and hopes to "have the pleasure of discussing the issues of the campaign before the people at such times and places as will be convenient for the gentlemen who oppose me to participate." Mr. Brown is the son of Judge James R. Brown, and is one of the most prominent young lawyers of his district. Cherokee has the naming of the senator from its district this time.

DeKalb superior court has been in session in Decatur the last two weeks. The grand jury, composed of twenty-two of DeKalb's most intelligent and upright citizens, after discharging their duties as jurors, decided to give an expression of their sentiments on the gubernatorial question. The jury was polled and for first choice the vote stood General J. B. Gordon, 18; Hon. A. O. Bacon, 3; Hon. Geo. N. Lester, 1. For second choice Lester got a majority. It is said that DeKalb is solid for Gordon for governor and will no doubt send to the convention a strong delegation to urge his name, unless he should positively decline to enter the race.

Marietta Journal: "The taking of the stump by Governor Smith against the election of any one in favor of abolishing the railroad commission, antagonizes the candidacy of Mr. Bacon for governor, as we learn that gentleman is opposed to the railroad commission, and it is thought that he would be pretty apt to appoint on the railroad commission, if a vacancy occurred, a man of his way of thinking, and by that means modify the law to a very weak solution. We would dislike to see the railroad question made an issue in the campaign on account of the bitterness of feeling it would engender."

STEAMED TO DEATH.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A LITTLE CHILD.

A Two-Year-Old Boy Meets His Death by Hot Coffee—Two Doctors in Hancock County Fall Out and Resort to Knives to Settle Their Dispute—Other General News.

BROWN'S BRIDGE, Forsyth county, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—A little two-year-old boy of Mr. T. W. Orr, a highly respected farmer living in the eastern portion of Forsyth county, swallowed some hot coffee on Sunday evening, the 21st instant, drinking it from the spout of the coffee pot boiling by the fire. The little boy was alone in the house. His mother had stepped out to attend to some out-door duty, and was busy preparing supper for the family. She left the little boy playing about the fire where the pot of coffee was boiling. He put his mouth to the spout and inhaled steam. The child suffered with great pain until Tuesday, 23d, when death relieved him.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

An Altercation in Sparta Between Members of the Same Profession.

SPARTA, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning a serious difficulty occurred between Drs. Darden and Rhodes at Medlock's store, in the southeastern part of this county. It is not exactly known how the difficulty began, though four gentlemen were present when the blows were struck, but it is said to have started with very trivial words, one of them talking about the practice he had, the other about the money he invested in bonds. They fought with pocket knives, and were parted three times before finally quieted. Dr. Darden was cut twice on the head and several times on different parts of his body. One of the stabs would have been fatal, it being aimed at his neck, had not the thickness of his coat collar broken the force of the blow. His wounds are not serious. Dr. Rhodes was cut very slightly and is recovering very rapidly. Drs. Rhodes and Darden were partners in the medical profession, and were both very popular and successful physicians.

MYSTERIOUS MANNERS.

The Strange Ways of a Retiring Partner in a Firm.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Some time ago the firm of Tiller Brothers & Irby dissolved partnership, where they had been doing business at Point Peter, in this county; Mr. Irby, taking the Broad River wagon shops and material, and settling off the debts of the shop, collecting and receipting for moneys. Instead of paying off the debts of the firm in Athens and other places, he kept the money and sold out the shop, etc., to some parties, and left the place. Mr. Tiller came to town yesterday and had an attachment gotten out on the shop, and a warrant issued for Mr. Irby. Knowing ones say that Mr. Irby has laid himself liable criminally, while others say not. He has heretofore borne a good character, and it was quite a surprise to many. His collections run up to about $1.200 which amount would have paid off the indebtedness had it been applied that way. Rumors are quite conflicting, as it is only talked in whispers.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY.

A Steer Bitten by a Mad Dog—A Mad Stone—Other Items.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—A negro by the name of August Alexander this evening reported a mad dog on his premises a few miles from town, which bit a very valuable steer for him. A load of shot very effectually disposed of the dog, while the ox is being physiced with a hope of preventing his going wrong. Speaking of mad dogs, hydrophobia, etc., reminds us that Blakely has a citizen in the person of Mr. Sam T. Howard, who is the owner of one of the only two mad stones in the state. This it is said was taken from a very aged deer (where only they are found) in Miller county many years ago. Sam treasurers this piece of valuable property very highly, and no money in reason could purchase it.

Mr. J. C. Hudspeet, one of Early county's "hog and hominy" planters, has now on hand something over one hundred bales of his last season's cotton crop.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Business Before the Legal Tribunals of the State.

FORT GAINES, March 27.—[Special.]—Clay superior court convened last Monday, Judge John T. Clark presiding with his usual dignity and dispatch. No cases of importance were tried and the court was closed on Thursday. The grand jury remained in session only three days and found only a few bills for misdemeanors. A good record for Clay.

ELLAVILLE, GA., March 27.—[Special.]—In the case of the state vs. Luther Renew, charged with perjury, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The evidence clearly established the guilt of the accused. His case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Evading the Prohibition Law.

ELLAVILLE, March 27.—[Special.]—The prohibition law went into effect in this place by a special act of the legislature in 1875 and all went well until one Augling commenced selling groceries about six months ago, and it has been whispered that with the soda water he sold, if the left eye was lowered, you could get a fly in it. The grand jury has found three bills to be true for selling and selling to minors. Our grand jury is composed of men that will not allow this law to be violated. After Mr. Augling goes through the mill no doubt he will be satisfied that whisky cannot be sold here. Judge Fort is dispatching the business as fast as is consistent with justice.

Burglary at Austell.

AUSTELL, GA., March 27.—Burglars affected an entrance to the store of Perkinson, Morse & Co., last night by boring through the back window. After getting in they provided themselves with lights and selected just such goods as suited them, taking nothing common, but the more costly articles such as shoes, half dozen cases fine hats, riddled their stock of clothing, taking all their best goods also all their best cigars, pocket-knives, etc. This is the second burglary that has been perpetrated here and no clue to or effort even made to catch the parties. Perkinson, Morse & Co., lost about one hundred dollars.

A Contest Over a Fire Engine.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Suit has been commenced against the town of Blakely, by the Gleason & Baily manufacturing company, for a little fire engine, which the present city authorities have decided was illegally purchased by their predecessors and for which they refufe to pay. What will be the outcome of the suit remains to be seen. Some well posted legal men think it will be rather a cool day in August, when a judgment is entered against the town for it.

Attempting to Wreck a Train.

HINESVILLE, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Three negro boys have been arrested in McIntosh and Hinesville, for putting obstructions on the railroad track at McIntosh. They had been suspected and were watched by a gentleman who attended to the water tank at No. station and were found in the act of placing wood on the track.

Grantville Gossip.

GRANTVILLE, March 27.—[Special.]—P. J. Sewell has been sick with cold and bilious symptoms for four or five days.

Mr. J. W. Arnold is sick yet.

Mrs. G. W. Clower has been quite sick for several days.

The dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house and some other out-houses of Mr. Joseph 1. Barnett, some three miles south of this place, were all consumed by fire on the night of the 21st inst. Supposed to have caught from the stove pipe.

The prospect with the farmer is good.

A Raid Into Rabun.

CLAYTON, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Grant made a raid in this county and captured George Philgaw and Ed Burton, they having had their bonds forfeited in the United States court.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

The Contract for Building the Georgia Midland Signed—Successful Hunters.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—There is now not a shadow of a doubt about the building of the Georgia Midland railroad. The Enquirer-Sun today received a telegram from Mr. Gunby Jordan, the president, who is now in New York, saying the contract for the completion of the road to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia via Griffin, has been signed and the work will be promptly let. This sounds like business.

The Florida raiway and navigation company which connects with this city by the Merchants' and Planters' line of steamers, has issued a card reducing the rate on first-class freight from New York to Columbus to 45 cents. This is a cut of 25 cents on the present rates. Other classes are proportionately reduced. First-class from Philadelphia is 60 cents and Boston 61.

Dr. T. J. S. Kimbrough and Mr. R. J. Hunter went up to Chipley today to assist in Masonic work there tonight.

Rev. G. N. MacDonnell received a telegram from Albany today announcing the death of his grandson, the infant son of Rev. Mr. Matthews.

A party of ten gentlemen went out yesterday and killed 783 doves.

The proprietor of the Enquirer-Sun will publish a card tomorrow morning inviting subscriptions to the stock of the Enquirer-Sun publishing company, which is to be organized as soon as sufficient stock is subscribed.

DEATH OF CONDUCTOR VANDIVER.

The Unfortunate Man Passes Away After Long Suffering.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Adolphus T. Vandiver, the conductor who was so frightfully scalded and bruised in the accident on the East and West railroad, on the 6th instant, died this morning at ten minutes past two o'clock. For three weeks he has struggled for life, suffering horribly every hour. Medical skill, the best nursing and every attention that friends and money could bestow, were lavished in vain. The entire community has watched the patient struggle of the sufferer with painful interest. Mr. Vandiver was universally popular, especially with railroad men, and every body regrets his sad and untimely death. His physician, Dr. Lindsay Johnson, deserves the highest credit for the skill and devotion he has shown in this case. He scarcely left his side day or night and was with him until the last moment. Mr. Vandiver had long been a faithful member of the Baptist church and his funeral will take place at that church, in this city, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Cooper, assisted by Dr. R. B. Headden, of Rome, will conduct the services.

AMERICUS' PROGRESS.

Improvements in the Lively Little City—Old Landmarks Disappearing.

AMERICUS, March 26.—[Special.]—A handsome glass front is being made to the A. A. Rylander shoe store building, which will make it one of the most attractive business houses in the city.

Mr. F. M. Coker, Jr., of Atlanta, who owns the "Granbury corner," is having it neatly painted and otherwise improved. It is the oldest brick building in the city; having been built in 1850 by Granbury & Furlow.

The Rylander academy is being torn down. A handsome residence will be erected in its stead. It, too, is one of the old landmarks of this city. It was in this building that Major Rylander made his reputation as a popular and able teacher before the war. Here many of our middle-aged people, fathers and mothers, some grandfathers and grandmothers, first "went to school;" but it is gone! torn down to give place to a residence of modern architecture.

The National bank building is also being neatly painted.

FOUND IN THE SWAMP.

The Head of a Medicine Vendor Crushed With a Pine Knot.

WILSONVILLE, Ala., March 27.—[Special.]—A brutal murder was committed near this place in the swamp. A body found after laying several days. The victim, "Blackey" Holcomb, well known and respected, was seventy years old. He sold medicines through the country and was known to have money. When found, his head was crushed in with a pine knot, which was sticking in his skull. His clothes were rifled and medicines and money were found lying on the ground near. He was with negroes a great deal and sold them medicines. It was rumored that several negroes had been tricked and he was blamed for it. He had been told if he did not quit selling a certain kind of liniment he would be killed. No clue has been obtained. This is the first murder ever known in this community. If the murderer is caught he will be lynched.

Inspecting a Cave.

JUNCTION CITY, Tex., March 27.—A wonderful cave was discovered last week in Crockett county. Mr. James T. Yates had some men engaged in digging a well, and at the depth of ten feet they came to the cave. Procuring lanterns, they proceeded to explore the same. As far as they have gone at present, Mr. J. W. Bishop (who was one of the party) states they found the cave to be about 100 yards wide and 300 yards long and from 40 to 60 feet from top to bottom, the whole presenting the appearance of a magnificent crystal palace every where the lamplight reflected, showing the sparkling water crystals, with here and there a large stalactite descending from the roof and joining the stalagmite from below—like huge pillars supporting the high ceiling from the floor.

Saving Their Strawberries.

RICHMOND, VA., March 26.—A gentleman just returned from Florida tells of the struggle of the people to save their fruit during the cold spells. He says that in his vicinity the only persons who have managed to save their strawberries are Miss Belle Russell, formerly a teacher for many years in Petersburg, Va., and her associates, Mr. and Miss Kinsey. It was only by the greatest labor possible that they were thus successful. Night after night during the prevalence of the cold weather they kept up great log fires around their strawberries, each taking turns in replenishing the fires. By this means they kept the atmosphere warmer for a considerable area, and reaped the reward of their labors by getting $2.50 a quart for their first strawberries.

Another Butterick Pattern Swindler.

CORINTH, Miss., March 27.—This place was recently visited by a man giving the name of W. D. May, who represented himself as an agent of the Butterick pattern company. The low price at which he seemed anxious to sell his goods brought down suspicion on him. As a result he is now serving thirty days in jail, with a fine of fifty dollars to pay.

Silk Culture in Mississippi.

CORINTH, Miss., March 27.—There is an extensive movement on foot here looking to the development of the silk business. Mr. A. Cawri, an Italian who is familiar with the business, is here as the representative of those interested in silk culture. He has purchased the necessary property for the purpose.

Gave Him His Life.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27.—Mathew Noble, under sentence of death for burglary, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Scales to ten years in the penitentiary. Noble is a negro. A white man for the same offence was only charged with larceny, and a negro turned state's evidence, both he and Noble being charged with burglary. The inequality was so transparent that Governor Scales felt it to be his duty to interfere.

What Forsyth County Comments on.

From the Cumming Clarion.

Miss Cleveland's dresses are now the subject of comment. They are too low in the neck and not high enough above the breast.

AN ARTESIAN WELL.

A BIG PROJECT ON FOOT AT THE MACON PARK.

Mayor Price Wants to Supply the Park with Artesian Water—Another Convention—University News—Personal Magnetism—Belligerent Drayman—Case Settled—Personal,

MACON, March 27.—[Special.—Our energetic mayor, S. B. Price, has started a new enterprise that, if carried out, will redound to the credit of this indefatigable officer.

Fully realizing the beauty of our magnificent park, he wants to further beautify it by boring an artesien well in a spot where it will be of most convenience and general utility. With the water he will irrigate the grounds, furnish the fountains, and supply pleasure-seekers and other visitors with pure, delicious water.

The surplus will be carried off to an adjacent lake, and a great many improvements will suggest themselves when the job is completed.

It is thought that six hundred feet, or less, will give us a flowing well at a cost of less than $1,000. It is just possible that a fine stream of mineral water may be tapped, in which event the city, and the public generally will realize a great deal off the investment. If done, it will be done at once for several prominent gentlemen have signified that they will enter into the project in a liberal manner. It is hoped that by the time the fair is held, the well will be flowing. That fact, alone, will be a great boom for the fair association, and will augment the list of visitors considerably.

Macon University Notes.

MACON, March 27. —[Special.]—Mr. W. B. Hill has offered to the students a gold medal for the best essay on "Temperance and Prohibition." Quite a number of the students have entered and the contest will be lively. The medal will be delivered at the commencement in June.

The Monochord is now under full headway. The articles are well written and it shows up the talent in Mercer in a good light. The March issue made its appearance today.

The two literary societies, Ciceronian and Phi Delta, are in a flourishing condition. The debates are always good and the students take much interest in them.

Dr. J. G. Ryals has been lecturing to the students since January on parliamentary practice.

The Mercer boys are interested in baseball. They played the professionals again this afternoon. The boys intend to organize the club and purchase uniforms. With practice they can play a fine game. Harper is regarded as above the average amateur pitcher. Ledbetter is a fine catcher and a splendid batter, getting three base hits in the last game against the professionals. The others play well but need practice.

Personal Magnetism.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—A CONSTITUTION reporter went to the residence of Mr. T. J. Ware to see Miss Minnie Callaway, who was reported to possess a power as wonderful as Lula Hurst's. Owing to some arrangements which could not be completed, Miss Callaway did not appear. Mr. Ware told the reporter that he was a skeptic on such subjects, but is now convinced. He said that he could not hold the chair at all; that she moved a heavy walnut bedstead with ease by placing one hand on it, the bedstead is so heavy that it was all Mr. Ware could do to move it. She performs all the feats of Lula Hurst, and in addition her father relates the following: Her mother was sewing on her sewing machine when Miss Callaway placing her hands on top of the machine it stopped. She will give an exhibition next week. Miss Callaway is only 15 years old and has just discovered the wonderful power.

An Attractive Store.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—It is a pleasure to drop into the book store of T. C. Parker & Co. and look through their attractive stock of books, pictures, stationery, bric-a-brac and artist supplies. They keep on hand the latest novels that are out and current magazines. Under the management of Mr. Ellison R. Cook their jobbing department, to which they are now paying special attention, is on a real boom. Dealers in neighboring towns and retail buyers should bear in mind that T. C. Parker & Co, are headquarters for everything usually kept in a first-class book store. Their goods are all marked down to bottom figures. Anything from a handsomely bound volume to a ten-cent Seaside novel, or from a rich oil painting to a crayon portrait may be purchased at Parker's.

Belligerent Draymen.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Today Henry Howard, drayman for Toole, left his dray standing in front of the Central freight depot, and stepped off somewhere. Jodson Cherry, a white drayman, came along, and seeing that Howard's dray was apparently idle, he removed it and drove his own up to the platform. Henry returned in a few minutes, a quarrel ensued, and Henry drew his knife. Officer Baughn arrested Henry and started with him and his dray to the barracks. On the way Henry made a break for liberty; the officer grabbed him by the coat, splitting it from collar to tail, and Henry continued his flight. The dray was carried to the store and the negro is still out of pocket.

Alpha Tau Omega.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—The Alpha Tau Omega reading club enjoyed a delightful entertainment at the residence of Mr. Emory Windship last evening. The programme was well made up, and nicely carried out. The couples in attendance were John Brantly with Miss Emmie Burr; J. N. McLaw, Miss Mattie Rogers; Ed Brantly, Miss Maude Campbell; J. B. Fitzgerald, Miss Minnie Rockwell; Charles Boifeullet, Miss Lula Brown; John Scofield, Miss Berta Hardeman; R. S. Roldenburg, Miss Clara Burghard; J. R. Cain, Miss Florence Roberts; B. A. Wise, Miss Emmie Hunt; W. K. Wheatley, Miss Hattie Rogers; W. E. Thomas, Miss Lizzie Jones, and J. D. Kilpatrick, Miss Laura Brown.

The Planet, Jr., Cultivator on a Boom.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—On the sidewalk around the Southern seed company's building are piled and stacked a car load of Planet, Jr., cultivators, one of the most useful patents of the age in the way of agricultural implements. Last year Mr. Ellis handled one thousand of the cultivators, and they gave such universal satisfaction that he has been compelled to double his order this season Prominent gentlemen all over the state have indorsed it, and at a recent meeting of Holton farmer's club, the following indorsement was given by a special committee appointed to witness the test:

HOLTON, March 6, 1886.—The undersigned committee of Holton farmer's club, appointed to examine the Planet, Jr. cultivator, exhibited by the Southern seed company, John R. Ellis, president, report that they have given the implement a careful trial to-day at Holton, and heartily recommend it as a most excellent machine for cultivating crops and for bedding cotton land and covering corn. (Signed) R. E. Bowman, E. R. Price, R. E. Park, G. M. Davis, committee. Robert A. Nisbet, president Holton farmer's club, W. G. Bass, secretary.

All these gentlemen are among the best farmers of Georgia, and know a good thing when they see it. The Southern seed company are willing to guarantee the cultivator for one year, and will also guarantee that a farmer can reduce the expense of cultivating his crop one-half by the proper use of the implement. Send to Southern seed company, Macon, Ga., for catalogue and price list.

Another Convention.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—From a note received from Mr. L. D. Carpenter, corresponding secretary, your correspondent is informed that the State Dental association will meet in Macon May 11. This association is composed of the leading dentists of the state, and a fine attendance is expected.

City Court Adjourned.

MACON, March 27—[Special]—To-day Judge Harris adjourned city court until June next. The court will open, however, for the trial of criminal cases.

The Case Settled.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Today the Macon Savings bank withdrew their suit from the city court after a two day's heat.

The merits of the case are that Richard Gordon made a note with Zach and Robert Gordon, and J. W. and W. G. King as security, and induced Mr. J. S. Stewart to accept it. It was then hypothecated at the Macon Savings bank. At maturity it was not paid, and the bank entered suit against all parties concerned, from which the bank withdrew today, as above stated.

Badly Bruised.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night Jim Broswell was struck with a rock by Jim Wallace on Magnolia street. Braswell was talking with a negro woman at the time, and it appears that jealousy was the cause of the attack.

Braswell's teeth were badly broken and his lips terribly cut. The wounds were dressed by City Physician Walker.

Charles Dease's Case.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Chief Wiley has received a letter from Columbus stating that Charles Dease's first wife is still living, but the circumstances are such that he will hardly be prosecuted for bigamy.

Female Tramps.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Six negro women have been arrested as tramps. Four are in jail. The last two gave officers Dumas and Brown quite a tussle.

At Home.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Judge Simmons has returned from a pleasant trip to north Georgia, and has been hearing motions in chambers meeting.

Dots and Dashes.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Mr. DeWitt McGarr is setting a number of shade trees around his new dwelling in East Macon.

The Macon police are organizing a baseball club. Murphy will pitch, McCafferty will play short stop, and Tom Brown will catch. They will challenge the Pittsburg team when they return here.

Only three deaths, pneumonia, paralysis and general debility, in the city this week.

Work is progressing finely on the First Baptist church. The ceiling and a great portion of the roof, as well as the timbers in the towers, are in position, and the building will soon be restored.

A man named Thompson will begin business in the vacant building owned by Merkel, in Vineville.

Recent improvements have been made on St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Louis Vonucki is enclosing his fountain with a neat iron fence.

Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, March 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. T Newsome will begin the erection of an elegant house on Orange street

Miss Nannie Holt, who has been visiting Mrs. J. P. Flanders, has returned to her home in Summerfield.

Judge J. A. Kendrick and wife, old citizens of Americus, have been visiting friends in Macon.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. Polhill, of Vineville, is visiting her brother in Blackshear.

Rev. T. P. Crawford, Baptist missionary to China, will preach in the First Baptist church tomorrow.

Misses Ella and Carrie Lane and Sallie Orman, three charming young ladies of Quincy, Fla., are at the Brown house.

A little son of Mr. C. C. Clay broke his arm at play a few days ago. The limb was set by a surgeon and is rapidly healing.

Judge John D. Stewart, of Griffin, stopped at the Lanier house last night.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wadley, of Bolingbroke, were in Macon today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howe were in Atlanta yesterday.

Lithonia Agricultural Association.

LITHONIA. March 27.—[Special.]—The Lithonia Agricultural club, at its last meeting, discussed "intensive farming." Those who engaged in the discussion seemed to understand the subject, and were certainly proficient in the theory if not very successful in the practice. This club holds monthly meetings, which are very well attended, and the interest in them seems to be increasing.

Georgia Patents.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to THE CONSTITUTION the following complete list of patents granted Georgia inventors for the week ending March 23, 1886:

Watson Fuller, Atlanta, station indicator; Geo. S. Burnap, Marietta, cleaner for bolting-reel cloths; Robert Mitchell, Atlanta, mosquito canopy.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Claud T. Tomlinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Tomlinson, died in Adairsville yesterday. He was about seven years old.

Country Produce.

SOUND EARLY ROSE AND BEAUTY OF HEBRON potatoes 70 to 75c. per bushel. Orders solicited. A. Shaw, 23 Forsyth st.

JUST RECEIVED—CAR LOAD TURNIPS AND potatoes, also south Georgia syrup sorghum—country-made apple vinegar, etc. Headquarters for wire coops and egg cases, and Tennessee country hams. Prices low as the lowest. Carlton & Smith, 17 South Forsyth street.

I HAVE 100,000 POUNDS OF TENNESSEE PACKed Pork well trimmed, with the lard, jowls and heads of six or seven hundred hogs, now for sale. Address me at Sweetwater, Tenn. J. F. Owen. tf

For Sale--Books, Stationery Etc,

300 REAMS GOOD NOTE PAPER—WILL close out at 2 cents a quire, (24 sheets), 5 quires, ¼ ream, 10 cents. We sell genuine Faber No. 2 lead pencils, 3 for 5 cents. Send for catalogue, free. "Old Book store."

FOR SALE—WE CARRY A STOCK OF SUPERior composition for making printers' rollers, which we sell at forty cents per pound. We are also prepared to have rollers cast. Address The Constitution.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution. tf

300 REAMS GOOD NOTE PAPER—WILL close out at 2 cents a quire, (24 sheets), 5 quires, ¼ ream. 10 cents. We sell genuine Faber No. 2 lead pencils, 3 for 5 cents. Send for catalogues free. "Old Book Store."

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d & w tf

Money Wanted.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS at 8 per cent, no commissions. Address Askew, this office.

Housefurnishing Goods.

A FIRST CLASS PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash. Parties going north. 142 Whitehall st., upstirs.

WOOD STOVES CONVERTED INTO COAL stoves at small cost. Telephone No. 453, Old Stove Store. 8 West Hunter st.

STOVES REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE. OLD Stove Store, 8 West Hunter. Telephone No. 453.

Miscellaneous.

IT IS YOUR OWN FAULT TO BE TROUBLED with roaches. Get a 25 cents box of H. L. Danziger's Tiger Paste and you will highly recommend it. Sold by druggist, and manufacturer, 70½ Whitehall.

300 REAMS GOOD NOTE PAPER—WILL close out at 2 cents a quire, (24 sheets), 5 quires, ¼ ream, 10 cents. We sell genuine Faber No. 2 lead pencils, 3 for 5 cents. Send for catalogue, free. "Old Book Store."

Hotels.

THE GRANT HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED and the best family hotel in the city, with every modern convenience.

Birds.

FINE FEMALE CANARY BIRDS IN GOOD health. Now is the time to get one cheap at 117 E. Fair st

Found.

FOUND—THAT J. A. LESUEUR, BUILDER, UNderstands drawing and can build as fine a house as any builder, either of brick or wood. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. tue sun

Help Wanted---Male.

WANTED—KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND THE working people generally to send to a knight for their jewelry; a fine line of K. of L. solid gold pins constantly on hand; cheapest in America for same quality; write for prices. E. W. Blue, 77 Houston street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—ONE MOULDING MACHINE MAN and one tunrner. Apply immediately to LaFontaine & May. 2t.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT MAKER. APPLY at once to Barnes, Evans & Co., Gainesville, Georgia.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL FLOUR AND MEAL in the city. The right man can get permanent position and good salary. Address with references A. B. Mealy, care Constitution.

WANTED—I WISH IMMEDIATELY FOUR coat hands, steady work and best pay. Macon, Ga. N. B. Winship.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER; MUST BE A NO. 1 on bread; sober and steady. Address Magic City Bakery, Birmingham, Ala.

AGENTS—LOCAL AND TRAVELNG CAN make from $25 to $200 weekly. Address Imperial Fire Extinguisher Company, Stewart Building, New York. Mention this paper. mar1—dlm un he wan

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c. to 50c. an hour should send 10c. at once for a package of samples of goods and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

Help Wanted---Female.

WANTED—RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN to do general house work for two in family, must be good cook and come well recommended. Apply to 365 Whitehall st.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG LADIES. LIGHT AND pleasant work at Schumann's pharmacy.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE COOK, at 135 S. Payor street. References required.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME TO color photographs for us by a new process. No instructions to buy. Fascinating employment. Work can be mailed anywhere. $1 to $2 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, beautifully colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P. O. Box 1816, Boston, Mass. su

Situations Wanted--Male.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, STATIONARY ENgine and ice machine engineer, 22 years' experience, and best of references. Address Engineer, this office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE MAN OF twelve years' experience, position with some reliable dairyman; understands all about cows and market gardening; has now a good milk route. Address B. H., care No. 3 Peachtree street.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN IN wholesale or retail boot and shoe house; best of references. Address L. E. V., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR any work about a gentleman's place, and his wife as cook and laundress. Address J. D., this office.

PRINTER WANTS SITUATION ON WEEKLY paper Will work cheap. Address "Typo," Constitution.

WANTED—POSITION—A 1 BUSINESS MAN (31), an experienced bookkeeper and salesman, desires position in a bank, store, factory or corporation. Could invest some capital if desirable. Address K. C. B., Constitution office.

GOOD HAND ON GARDENING AND TRUCK farming wants a place on shares. Address J. I., this office.

Situations Wanted--Female

WANTED BY A MIDDLED AGED LADY, A SITuation for the next school year as governess and assistant art teacher in a southern young ladies seminary, where her services would be partly remunerated by the education of her daughter in the English branches, the Italian language and music. References given. Address Teacher, Constitution office. tues thu sun

A LADY HAVING HER OWN CALIGRAPH solicits copying; orders promptly executed at reasonable rates. Address Caligraph, Constitution office.

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EITHER SECOND HAND OR NEW pony phaeton and harness. Address or call on Young, 27 E Ala. st.

WANTED—TO PUT FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS to your business houses and save your insurance. Address Geo. A. Clayton, 206 East Fair st. 4suns

WANTED—A VACANT LOT NEAR IN, SUITAble for a residence. Wish to confer with owner of property. Address, stating location, terms, etc.. Otis, care Constitution.

WANTED—ONE BARREL CHOICE FLORIDA honey. Box 46, city.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP A SECOND HAND ice shaver cheap, also a second hand soda apparatus, if sold at a bargain. Call on or address Markham house drugstore.

JAMES BANK BLOCK STOCK—WILL BUY A few hundred shares of this stock if we can get it this week. We have some special bargains in improved and unimproved real estate. W. A. Osborn & Son, No. 21 Marietta, corner Broad.

WANTED—MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS TO know that I am at home again after an absence of several weeks at Athens, Ga., and ready to fill orders for piano tuning with promptness and satisfaction. A nice second hand piano to rent or sell cheap. Send orders for piano tuning by postal card. J. P. Clark, 39 Merritts avenue.

WANTED—TO DRAW YOUR PLANS AND build your house. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. J. A. LeSueur. tue sun

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Agents Wanted.

A NEW DISCOVERY -IF THE RIGHT PARTIES will call and see us, we will show and convince them beyond any doubt we have the best thing and simplest—already introduced, demand great—that the people want, and only has to be seen to be appreciated. We want fifty agents, at good wages, at once to put into the field, and but very little money needed. References given and required. W. S. Saul & Co., Room No. 12, Gate City Bank.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS AND CORrespondents for new business. Position permanent. Salary or commission. Write today. Address "National Economist," Chicago, Ills. suly

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. CAMPbell's New "Tilter"—a tilter, bustle, hoopskirt and underskirt combined. Hoops can be removed and skirt laundried. Adjustable to any size. Very fashionable, and sells for $2 to every well dressed lady as soon as shown. Agents double their money. Also a full line of new furnishing goods for ladies and children. Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 West Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. tu th su

AGENTS WITH SMALL CAPITAL. WE HAVE something new, no risk, large profits, special 30 day offer, write at once. Empire Co., 381 Canal street, N. Y. wed fri sun

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOUGH'S PLATFORM Echoes and M. Quad's Field, Fort and Fleet. Address N. D. McDonald & Co., Box No. 249 Atlanta, Ga. tue thu sun f

AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS ELECTRIC Lamp & Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., for circulars, cuts and terms of the 56 candle power Marsh Electric Lamp. su we

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO canvass for a line of ladies and childrens' furnishing goods that sell in every house at 100 per cent. profit, should address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. tues-thurs-sun

Boarders Wanted.

ONE COUPLE OR SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN obtain good board and comfortable rooms at 57 E. Mitchell, $4 per week.

BARTOW HOUSE, BARTOW STREET, WEST post office; connecting and single rooms $16 month, $1 day; take Marietta street cars.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE BOARD IN private family of four, or parties who desire two connecting rooms nicely furnished, apply 15 Washington.

BOARDERS WANTED—EXCELLENT BOARD and nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, at reasonable rates. 100 Walton st. Mar 21,22,23,24,25,26,28

Wanted--Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—A HOUSE FOR RENT, WITH EIGHT or ten rooms, and stable accommodations, preferably near West End. For further information, apply to Captain J. W. Jacobs, U. S. A.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY RELIGIOUS FAMILY, who own their property, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping by man and wife; no children. Address Vick, Constitution office.

WANTED—A GOOD EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, with gas and water conveniently located; will lease for year. Address P. O. Box 157.

For Sale--Real Estate.

For Sale by Smith & Dallas, 43 South Broad Street.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE places on Peachtree, low for cash.

One piece of 20 acres; and one of 80 acres, two and a fourth miles of passenger depot—improved, fruit trees, good culture—a bargain.

Three small farms five or six miles from the passenger depot—one of 90 acres, with orchard, timber, bottom land; and two of 40 acres each, with orchards, wood lands, etc.—each moderately improved, land fertile and desirable locations, at a sacrifice.

One hundred and thirty acres of unimproved land, railroad and main public road through it, three miles from passenger depot, half price.

Auction Sales--Real Estate.

THE BIG COMBINATION AUCTION SALE! Peachtree street property at auction, April 12, 1886, at 3 p. m., parts of the Walker property, Jackson property and Stewart property, all large lots, some of them immediately on the horse car line; all near to it. This is the sale of the season. Plats and full description will be out next week. J. C. Hendrix & Co., E. M. Roberts & Co.

AUCTION SALE, J. C. HENDRIX & CO.—THOSE garden farms, near Ponce DeLeon and Angier springs, we will sell to-morrow at three p. m. No such an opportunity has been offered to get a snug little farm so near. Go out to sale. Take Wheat street horse cars at 2:30 p. m. J. C. Hendrix & Co., 31 S. Broad st.

Auction Sales.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Monday, one bedroom suit furniture.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Monday, a stove and range.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Oil paintings for sale.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. 500 yards Brussels carpet—less than cost.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Monday, a horse for sale, 10 o'clock.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Monday, 3 watches for sale, 10 o'clock.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. Monday, 2 show-cases for sale, 10 o'clock.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 33 MARIETTA. One tin scoop, 10 o'clock, Monday.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FINE FURniture, carpets, stoves, lambequins, counters, show cases, etc., at a bargain. The highest cash price paid for second-hand furniture. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolf, auctioneer, No. 6 Mitchell street.

E. E. ALCOTT, AUCTIONEER, SUCCESSOR TO J. J. Levi & Co., 28 Peachtree street, will get you better prices than any other house in the city, Call and see him before going elsewhere. 1w

Business Chances.

FOR LEASE—HOTEL, 22 FURNISHED ROOMS, top Lookout mountain. Finest orchard, vineyard and gardens on mountain. Railroad be finished from city to top of mountain before season opens. Apply to Geo. W. Ochs, Chattanooga, Tenn. su tu su

A BARGAIN—A SMALL DRUG STORE DOING a good paying business for sale. Address Clarence, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES of the tailoring and clothes cleaning establishment No. 81 Whitehall street. Established eight years and has a good run of customers. A good chance for the right man to make money. Cause for selling, sickness. Apply to A. Tishman, 12 Castleberry street.

THE RIGHT MAN WITH FROM $7 000 TO $10,000 can get an interest in one of the oldest manufactories in the city. Well established business, and will pay as large a dividend as anything in the city. Address W, this office. su we fri su

NOTICE—A MANUFACTORY FOR SALE AT Fort Gaines, Ga. Will sell or swap my machine shops for brick property in Rome, Columbus, Atlanta, Macon or any other prominent town. Manufactory consists of mill, gin, planers, etc., all the necessary machinery for making buggies, wagons, doors, sash, and good building, valuable lot, central part of city. Correspondence solicited. Address D. C. Adams, Fort Gaines, Ga. sun

FOR SALE IN BALTIMORE—A FIRST-CLASS restaurant with house and lot in fee. Address "Restaurant," care Milbourne's Newspaper Advertising Agency, Baltimore, Md. fri sun tues

WANTED—TO SELL HALF INTEREST IN A well established paper. Reasons, health failing. To the right parties a good bargain very cheap. Address Bargain, this office.

Building Materiol.

DAS PUBLIKUM WIRD FREUNDLICHST EINgeladen Ihre addresse an uns zu schicken und unser neues Catalogue von Mantels und Millwork zurneck erhalten. LaFontaine & May, 137 West Mitchell street.

YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK of Mantels and to send in your address and receive one of our new catalogues, just issued. LaFontaine & May.

DON'T FORGET BREWER'S RUBBER PAINT is the best paint in use for metal roofs. The "Gem" picket fence is the best wire fence made. Pickets are pointed. Hodge & Ketner, 47 South Broad street.

BUILDING MATERIAL—WE KEEP A LARGE stock of first class lumber and building material on hand. Call and see us. LaFontaine & May.

Harness, Saddles, Etc.

THE STOCK OF C. W. MOTES & CO., AT 96 Whitehall street, is perfect in every respect. They manufacture all their own goods and guarantee them.

IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME HOME-MADE carriage or buggy harness for little money, go to D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

C. W. MOTES & CO., 96 WHITEHALL STREET, have the finest stock of saddles, bridles, and harness of every kind in the south, and their entire stock is Atlanta made.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HOME-MADE ladies' and gents' saddles ever seen in Atlanta. Come and get prices. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

ANY ONE, WHO WANTS A GOOD NEW SPRING lap robe should call on C. W. Motes & Co., 96 Whitehall street, for their stock in beautiful embroidered lap robes is complete.

A JOB LOT MEN'S SADDLES, BRIDLES, SADdle cloths and whips. A good chance for dealers. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

Chickens, Eggs,

EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHITE LEGHORN, brown Leghorn, Plymouth rocks, light Brahmas. H. S. Parsons, 435 W. Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

GENUINE GAME EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM the champion stock of the south. $2.00 per setting of 13, $3.50 for 26. G. H. Eddleman, 57 South Broad street, Atlanta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SINGLE COMBS Brown Leghorn, guaranteed pure and fresh. 107 Luckie street. $1.00 per 13. Wm. N. Sheridan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM ROSE AND single comb Brown leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Black Leghorns, $2 per 13. Guaranteed pure and fresh. D. Lathrop, Decatur, Ga.

EGGS FOR HATCHIG, $1.50 FOR 13, $2.50 FOR 26, from thoroughbred White Leghorns, the best fowl for eggs and profit. Also Sharpless & Wilson's Albany Strawberry Plants, 50 cents for 100; $4.00 for 1,000. H. A. Kuhns, 80 Peachtree street.

WYANDOTTES, ONE COCKEREL AND EIGHT pullets (George F. Hall strain direct), 7 mo. old, price $20, this week only. H. A. Kuhns, 80 Peachtree street.

Stoves.

20 GOOD SECOND-HAND COOK STOVES AT your own price. Old Stove Store, 8 West Hunter. Telephone No. 453

STOVES REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE. OLD Store Store, 8 West Hunter. Telephone No. 453.

20 GOOD SECOND-HAND COOK STOVES AT your own price Old Stove Store, 8 West Hunter. Telephone No. 453.

WOOD STOVES CONVERTED INTO COAL stoves at small cost. Telephone No. 453. Old Stove Stove, 8 West Hunter st.

Family and Fancy Groceries.

T. C. MAYSON, 3 AND 5 MARIETTA STREET, has the finest stock of family groceries in the city. If you want fine canned goods, the sweetest Jersey butter and the freshest vegetables, buy from him.

MILK—PURE, FRESH SWEET MILK AND BUTtermilk always on hand; also the best Jersey and country butter. Kuhns Bros., 80 Peachtree st.

J. C. FULLER, 71 S. BROAD ST., WHOLESALE and retail dealer in groceries, stock feed and ers.feath Merchants can get the closest figures under car-load rates. Families buying monthly supplies will get the very closest prices that can be had for cash, and all goods delivered free and promptly. I want to buy 500 pounds good secondhand feathers. J. C. Fuller. 4Su

FOR PICKLES, VEGETABLES, CANNED goods, Jersey butter and all kinds of groceries, go to T. C. Mayson, No. 3 and 5 Marietta street.

For Sale--Real Estate.

T. A. FRIERSON. W. M. SCOTT.

Frierson & Scott, Real Estate.

NO. 1 SOUTH PRYOR, CORNER DECATUR street, (in Kimball house) Atlanta, Ga. Stores, city residences, farms, water-powers, mill and factory sites, timber-lands, tracts for immigration colonies; iron beds and tracts; manganese, marble, gold, silver, lead, coal, mica, ochre, asbestos, talc and graphite mines, &c. Correspondence solicited. Enclose stamp.

BARGAIN ON INSTALLMENTS—REAL GOOD 7 room house and servant's house on small, but elevated, level lot, 5 to 6 minutes walk of Kimball house, $1,700; small cash payment; house cannot be built for the price. Frierson & Scott.

BEAUTY AND BARGAIN—BOULEVARD LOT 80x175 to near alley, few steps of horse cars, can't be duplicated for the price, $1,000; ½ cash. Frierson & Scott.

RARE CHANCE—WASHINGTON ST. LOT 51X 205, high and pretty, alley in rear, horse cars, gas and water in front, very cheap, $2,000; ⅓ cash. Frierson & Scott.

STORE AND DWELLING—CORNER TWO GOOD streets, brick building containing store and 3 dwelling rooms, on fine corner, lot 50x1000, $700. Frierson & Scott.

BUSINESS OPPOTUNITIES.

PARTNERS DISAGREE, WILL SELL OUT, GOOD paying business for young man. Stock fresh and will invoice about $3,000, cheap rent, good location and good opening. Frierson & Scott.

CHAIR FACTORY, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, owner wants partner with $3,000. For full particulars call on Frierson & Scott.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—WE LATELY SOLD a $30,000 cotton factory, which had been shut down for two years, (40 acre tract, fine water power, etc., etc.,) to a gentleman who has expended several thousand dollars on the property. The buildings and most of the machinery are in a first class condition. The mill is now running making yarns. He finds that it will pay better to put in some new machinery, and authorizes us to secure an equal partner who will contribute $5,000. The money to go in as working capital and for new machinery. This is a rare opportunity. For full particulars, call on or address Frierson & Scott, Atlanta, Ga.

CORUNDUM—WE HAVE VALUABLE CORUNdum property, lead showing large deposits, close to railroads, and with good mining and shipping facilities. See report of state geologist appended. Address Frierson & Scott, Atlanta, Ga.

State of Georgia, Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, March 9, 1886.—Messrs Frierson & Scott: Gentlemen—I have examined Corundum, consisting of many large sized specimens said to have been taken from property controlled by you, and find it of excellent quality, presenting many shades of color, a light gray predominating. Very truly, A. F. McCutchen, geologist.

ASBETOS—VERY VALUABLE ASBETOS DEposit, long fibre. For full particulars address Frierson & Scott, Atlanta, Ga. See state geologist's report below.

ASBETOS—VEIN 8 FEET ACROSS; SHORT staple; suitable for paper, etc. Frierson & Scott, Atlanta, Ga. Note state geologist's report herewith. State of Georgia, Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, March 9, 1886.—Messrs. Frierson & Scott: Gentlemen—I have examined two varieties of asbetos submitted by you. Specimen marked A is of good quality, showing great strength along with considerable length of fibre. Specimen marked B, said to have been taken from an eight foot vein is of very fine short fibre of silky lustre and easily ground. Very truly, A. R. McCutchen, geologist.

MUST BE SOLD—FINE ANGIER AVENUE LOT 60x210 feet, with 15 feet alley in rear, fronting horse car line, and few steps of Boulevard. A $700 lot and $400 will take it if quickly offered. Frierson & Scott.

GOOD TENANTS FOR GOOD HOUSES—BRING in your vacant houses if you want them rented. I can put good tenants in at fair prices. E. D. L. Mobley, with Frierson & Scott, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Kimball house.

$500 WILL BUY A FOUR-ROOM HOUSE with stone basement, stables, etc., on lot 50x100 feet, in southern portion of city. Frierson & Scott.

BOULEVARD MANSION—NEW, COMPLETE, elegant home, 17-room, beautiful and modern residence, with every convenience, on large and splendid lot. All who want a gem of a home on that beautiful avenue are invited to call and see this. Frierson & Scott.

WEST END—THREE AND A-HALF BLOCKS, suitable for sub-division, fronting four streets, and containing about 20 acres, 4-room house, fruits, grapes, etc., $8,500. Frierson & Scott.

NINE ACRES IN EDGEWOOD, JOINING CHEMical works. Beautiful land, for sale cheap. Frierson & Scott.

$4000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID WASHINGton street lot; over 100 feet front and over 200 feet deep. Gas, water, horse cars, brick pavement and macadam in front. Great bargain. One-third cash. Frierson & Scott.

SEVERAL CHOICE HOUSES OF SEVEN AND eight rooms for rent. Very desirable and just entered. Frierson & Scott.

G. H. Eddleman& Co., Real Estate Agents Office 57 S. Broad Street.

WE HAVE SOLD A NUMBER OF PLACES DURing the past week, and the purchasers are now in the happy possession of their unequaled bargains. For this week we have a variety of property, both improved and vacant, which has just been placed in our hands at a low price, with instructions to sell at once, therefore we are prepared to offer special bargains and invite all who think of buying to call and investigate for themselves. Remember, we make a specialty of handling property placed with us for immediate and absolute sale. This means that the property must be offered at a price that will be satisfactory to those wanting to buy at a bargain. We can also offer this week special inducements to parties wanting to purchase on installments and thereby stop paying rent. Call and see us at 57 South Broad street. G. H. Eddleman & Co.

Gholstin & Krouse, Real Estate Agents, No 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

$1000—FOR 3 ROOM COTTAGE, $150 CASH, balance $15 monthly.
$500—Nice lot, Cooper st, 50x160 ft.
$400—Level lot, Wheat st, 50x140 ft.
$3000—For 6 acre grove lot, Edgewood.
$1000—Corner lot, Washington st.
$1150—New store and four room dwelling attached, Call and make offer on a nice grove lot on Richardson st, party wants to sell.
$3000—For 100 feet on Washington st.
$800—Nice lot, Windsor st, near Richardson.
$2750—For new 8 room residence near in, $750 cash, balance monthly.
$8000—New 10 brick residence near in, lot 80x176 feet.
$800—Large lot at West End; near street cars.
$900—Nice lot, McDaniel, near Whitehall st.
Money advanced on city property placed with us for absolute sale.
Money to loan on city property 3 to 12 months. Call and see our rent list Monday.

Rice & Wilson, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 North Broad Street.

RICE & WILSON ARE OFFERING SOME VERY valuable real estate for sale now. The time has come when those who postpone buying are bound to lose money. Good property is steadily advancing in price every year. We can sell you vacant or improved lots, central or suburban. We have some exceedingly valuable store house property right in the center of Atlanta.

WE CAN SELL THE FINEST PIECE OF PROPerty for the money that has been offered on Luckie street, in five years. Here is absolutely a rare bargain, close in, only four blocks from the postoffice and large enough to build two houses on it. Rice & Wilson.

Leak & Lyle Agents, for Sale and Rent of Real Estate, 37 Marietta St.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, INSTALLMENTS, ETC.

3000—WELL FINISHED, 6 R HOUSE, LARGE lot, very cheap at price, Capitol avenue.
650—Nice 4 r house, rented at $100 per annum, fine lot.
1200—Magnificent vacant lot one block of Peachtree street and car line. 100 and 200 feet. Convenient 5 r house.
1900—Large lot, close in, cheap.
550—Each, 2 three room house, separate lots,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY CAN BE SOLD ON EASY INSTALLMENTS.

2500—Splendid Boulevard home, 10 r house.
850—4 r house, fine level lot.
700—Three 2 room houses, nice lot, on prominent street, rents well.
650—Three 2 r houses and lots, occupied and paying.
650—Five 2 r houses.
450—Each, three 3 r houses, plastered, etc., separate lots.
650—3 r house, corner lot, desirable home.

SELECT FARM PROPERTY.

We have 100 acre farm, one mile of city limits, best improved farm in Fulton county.

We can exchange for city property a 6 acre farm, one of 76 acres, 250 acres and 100 acres. Good improvements and very desirable. Farms in all sections of the state for sale.

Improved and vacant property at East Point, can sell on easy terms.

In fact we can fill any reasonable demand in real estate, in buying, selling or exchanging. Give us a call. Attractive rent list this week. Leak & Lyle.

For Sale--Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, NO. 27 WEST Baker street, for sale cheap; Queen Anne style; all modern conveniences. A rare chance. Good bargain. Call next door for particulars, or on LaFontaine & May.

REAL ESTATE OWNER, P. O. BOX 84—Atlanta, Ga.—Some of the handsomest vacant lots in Atlanta and suburbs, can be bought far below their value. Titles without a flaw. Address as above. tf

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON THE INSTALLment plan. Also a few 2 and 3 room houses, on very easy terms. A. S. Talley, No. 12 Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME SPECIAL BARgains in city property, houses and lots on good streets, which I will be pleased to show to parties desiring to purchase. A. S. Talley, No. 12 W. Mitchell street.

Sam'l W. Goode's Real Estate Office No. 1 Marietta St., Cor. Peachtree.

20 ACRES AT WEST END WITH 4-ROOM COTtage at $9,000 this week, one block from car line. Terms easy.

$6000 FOR 8 R 2-STORY CENTRAL WHEAT street house lot 54x75 feet, all modern conveniences, near Ivy st.

$3500 FOR 6 R IVY ST. HOME COMPLETE, between Wheat and Houston, Modern conveniences. Rents for $25 a month.

$4500 FOR COMPLETE, CHOICE MERritt's ave. home on corner lot.

$4000 FOR NEW 5 R COTTAGE ON CORner lot 50x140 feet, between the Peachtrees.

$2350 FOR NEW 8 R 2-STORY BRICK house, all modern conveniencies, near Peachtree. $700 cash and $25 a month, with 6 per cent interest.

WASHINGTON STREET HOME COMPLETE. Fine lot, all modern conveniences, on car line, macadamized and paved street—only $6,000.

VACANT LOTS ON CAPITAL AVENUE FOR $1,000 and up.

VACANT LOT NEAR IRA STREET SCHOOL, 66⅔x166 ft. for only $700.

WEST END LOTS CHEAP AND CHOICE.

$3,650 FOR THE NEATEST HOME ON E. Fair st.

HILLDALE JERSEY FARM AT EAST POINT. Most complete dairy outfit and stock barn in the south.

36 ACRES NEAR GRANT PARK—LEVEL, rich, two springs, fine groves.

$2500 FOR DAIRY FARM OF 30 ACRES, one mile from exposition mills on Marietta road; 4-room house, fine orchard and vineyard—good barn—land rich.

FOREST AVENUE LOT AT A SACRIFICE THIS week. High and choice lot.

MARBLE QUARRY, NEAR RAILROAD NEAR Rome. The most beautiful varieties ever found in Georgia specimens at my office at Lowry's bank, this city—180 acres—quantity inexhaustible. Will sell whole or half interest.

RENT LIST OF STORES, COTTAGES, HOUSES offices to suit all.

MONEY TO LEND ON ATLANTA REAL EState in sums ranging from $1,000 up.

$9000—FOR 20 ACRES ONE BLOCK FROM car line, in most desirable part of West End. Offered this week only.

$600—FOR A PARK STREET WEST END lot, half block from car line.

DECATUR, EDGEWOOD AND KIRKWOOD property, to suit all buyers.

FARMS NEAR ATLANTA OF FROM ONE ACRE to 100 acres for suburban homes or fruit or truck or dairy purposes.

VACANT LOTS, ON PEACHTREE STREET, IN good variety on liberal terms.

VACANT CORNER LOT, 100x200, ONE BLOCK from Peachtree—fine grove, lies well—only $1,200 this week. Not far out.

$1,100 FOR NEAT 4 ROOM COTTAGE, ONE block from Fair street; school and car line—one-third cash, balance 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 months. A great bargain.

READ ABOUT THESE INVESTMENTS: $750—$100 cash, $15 a month, new 3 room cottage; fine neighborhood; good lot.
$600 for central property, renting for $8 monthly.
$700 cash for property, renting at $15 monthly.
$1,200 for central property, renting for $20 monthly.
$1,000 for property renting for $12 monthly.
$3,000 for central Luckie street property, renting for $27.50 monthly.
$3,000 for central property, renting at $35 monthly.
$1,000 for central property, renting for $12 monthly.

AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA REAL EState. Samuel W. Goode.

SAM'L W. GOODE, AGENT; N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer. The celebrated Dr. Wilson apple orchard on Green's Ferry avenue, between the entrance to Westview cemetery and the city of Atlanta, will be sold at 10 o'clock a. m., before the court house door, in Fulton county, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in April. Sale absolute.

The demand for small truck gardens, Jersey pastures, and suburban homes, is so great that the whole fifty acres to be sold will be divided into five-acre tracts, with a bold, pure spring branch running through each, and each having a fine building site, rich bottom land, and already covered with thrifty bearing apple trees of the best varieties. The whole orchard last year produced 8,000 bushels of apples. It is so near the city that purchasers may with convenience keep their Jersey cows or other stock, and at the same time know that every year the property is appreciating in value as the city grows more and more in that direction. One man could look after the ten tracts of five acres each, and the Jersey owners could thus have their cattle well attended to at minimum cost and trouble. The land is just one mile from the city limits of Atlanta. It is three-quarters of a mile nearer to West View Cemetery by Green's Ferry avenue than by the presen route through West End. This great advantage in distance, and the little cost of grading, will no doubt determine the route of the new car line through or by this property to West View Cemetery. But whether the car line be built, sooner or later, Green's Ferry avenue will be one of the macadamized roads to soon be fixed by the county: and this will be the most public drive to the battle monument. Plats are being drawn, showing the exact size and shape of these several tracts and their relative position to the city and West End, to Hunter street, and to Westview cemetery. The sale will be absolute. The terms one-third cash, the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with 8 per cent interest The titles are perfect. Purchasers wishing to get a small tract of land, or a large one, can be suited at this sale, as each lot will be sold with the privilege of one or more. Inspect the property, post yourself as to its value, be at the court house at 10 a. m., on the first Tuesday in April, prepared to bid intelligently. Call on, or address me for further particulars, Sam'l W. Goode, Agent.

E. M. Roberts & Co., Sale List.

$125—FOR LOT 48x100 FEET, NEAR GEORgia Pacific shops.
$150—For lot 38x90 feet, Weldan place, near East Baker street.
$200—For lot 50x125 feet, Cornelia street, beautiful grove.
$300—For lot 50x113, Gresham and Cox street, nicely inclosed.
$400—For 4 room house and lot, Butler street, near Wheat, renting by the year at $60.
$500—For store house and lot, extending from Marietta street to the side track on W. & A. R. R. Rent capacity, $72 a year. Terms very easy.
$650—For a fine building lot near Spring street. Terms very easy.
$850—For new 3 room cottage, Rock street, near Mangum; $150 cash, bal. $15 monthly.
$1000—For 6 room new house, Rock street, near Mangum; $200 cash, bal. $15 monthly.
$1250—For new and neat 3 room cottage, McAfee street; $250 cash, bal. $25 monthly.
$1250—For neat new 4 room cottage, Williams street, near Simpson, renting for $120 a year regularly. Terms $250 cash, balance $20 monthly.
$1300—For 5 room house and lot 50x200 feet, Pine street, near Peachtree; ⅓ cash, balance as you like.
$1300—For 13 acres on Belt road, 1½ miles from city limits.
$1700—For 15 acres, near city limits, westwardly.
$2000—For store house and lot, Marietta street, at junction of Walton; $200 cash, balance $25 monthly.
$2100—For beautiful Peachtree street lot.
$2500—For the most desirable building lot now on the market, Wheat street, central. Terms easy.
Please give us a call at our new office, No. 20 North Broad street, corner of Walton. E. M. Roberts & Co.

Lost.

LOST—A SMALL DOUBLE GLASS LOCKET with wife's likeness on one side and baby's on other. Finder will please return to room No. 12, Gate City bank and receive liberal reward. W. S. Saul.

Trunks and Valises.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.—FOOT'S TRUNK factory, 84 Whitehall street. The only first-class trunk store in the city.

FOOT'S TRUNK FACTORY HAS THE FINEST trunks in the city. The public say so and that makes it the truth.

FOOT'S TRUNK FACTORY REPAIRS OLD trunks equal to new. Free delivery.

VALISES CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAPER AT Foot's Trunk Factory than any other place in the city. Come and price them.

PAY A VISIT TO ABE FOOT'S TRUNK FACtory and price his own manufacture of trunks.

For Rent--Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A COMPARATIVELY NEW COTtage with six rooms, water and gas in the house, also a splendid well of water on the premises, at No. 37 North Spring street, one block from Peachtree. Apply to Wm. P. Hill, 2¾ Marietta street. wed suu

FOR RENT IN WEST END—6 R HOUSE, NEW, near street cars, church and academy, $20 per month. G. A. Howell, 12½ E. Alabama street.

FOR RENT—A NEAT 4 ROOM HOUSE 2 BLOCKS from street car line, No. 6 McAfee street, $10 per month. Apply on premises.

21 ROOM BOARDING HOUSE—I WILL RENT a new two-story brick boarding house with 21 rooms. Gas and water. On the corner of Decatur and Butler streets, No 162½. The furniture can be bought cheap. G. W. Adair.

FOR RENT—I HAVE A FEW VERY DESIRAble residences on best streets, and neighborhood the very best. My rent list is good. Call at my office and see it A. S. Talley, No. 12 West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT, NEW 2-STORY, 11-room house, corner lot, 244 West Peachtree street, containing all modern improvements, and convenient to street car line Front and back yards beautifully shaded. Apply to M. B. Hallman. Will rent cheap to the right party. 50½ Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE AND FIRST CLASS boarding house, three minutes walk of Kimball house, 17 rooms with all modern improvements, cheap. Parties desirous of renting comfortable homes, apply at once to E. M. Roberts & Co., No. 20 North Broad st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 6 ROOMS AND OUThouse, No. 20, East Peters street, between Whitehall and Pryor streets. Apply to J. D. Cottingham, 129 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, ONE 9 ROOMS, on Whitehall, two 7 rooms, on McDaniel street. Dr. D. Smith, 66½ Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—A VERY PLEASANT QUEEN ANNE cottage No. 27 West Baker st., for rent after May 1st. Inquire at No. 29, next door.

FOR RENT—A NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, GAS, WAter, bath room, and newly papered and painted throughout. Rent $20. Inquire at Eiseman's, 55 Whitehall st.

For Rent Rooms.

FOR RENT—ONE, TWO OR THREE ROOMS. Apply at 27 Capital avenue, opposite new capital.

ONE OR TWO NICE ROOMS TO RENT. 38 ELLIS street.

FOR RENT—ONE ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily. Apply at 156 South Pryor street.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS ON first floor at 175 East Fair street.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE, LARGE ROOMS, SUITAble for housekeeping, with hall 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. Over No. 137 Whitehall street, supplied with water and gas. Will make rent low to good tenant. Apply to George W. Adair.

Furnished Rooms.

ONE DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, for lady and gentleman or two young men. 85 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH hot and cold water and gas. Apply to 186 South Forsyth street

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, to gentlemen only. Apply at 51 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM, within one block of post office. Apply 81 Poplar street.

Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms.

THREE ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply 56 Houston street.

Rooms Vith or Without Board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH OR without board, at 30 Church street. Call from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Day boarders wanted.

For Rent--Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—TWO TO FIVE ROOMS. CARriage house and stable, if desired; good neighborhood; 7 minutes walk of postoffice; No. 31 Hayden street.

FOR RENT—A SECOND FLOOR, WITH STEAM power and use of elevator, at 29 S. Broad street.

FOR RENT—BY TALLEY, LARGE STOREHOUSE on Mitchell street. Will rent it cheap to the first September. A. S. Talley, 12 West Mitchell street.

14 AND 16 MARIETTA STREET, UNDER CANnon House, now occupied by Kenny & Werner, for rent from July 1, 1886. Large, central and very desirable for any class of business. Apply to George W. Harrison, 32 West Alabama street. su&tu tf

FOR RENT—TWO STOREHOUSES, EACH 25x120 on First avenue; excellent stand for either wholesale or retail. Wilson & Ingram, real estate agents, Birmingham, Ala.

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, 43 South Broad Street.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES ON WHITEhall street to lease for a term of years to a first class tenant, after first of October next.

Two superior stores on Decatur street. Low.

A few desirable 5-room cottages near the center of the city. Low rates.

Two good boarding houses, near the center.

For Sale Horse, Carriage, Etc

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, (matched) 7 years old, 16 hands high, suitable for carriage or draught; will be at No. 326 Frazier street until Wednesday morning; can be bought cheap.

NEXT TUESDAY WILL OPEN OUT THE BEST assortment carriage lap dusters ever seen in the state. First come, first served. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

GOOD, GENTLE, OLD MARE, HAVING EVERY good quality, except fine looks; top buggy and harness, $90. Fine half Jersey heifer, gives 2 gallons milk, first calf ten days old. Apply at Telegraph Office, 14 E. Alabama st.

"TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY."—A ROAD cart for the small sum of $33 and $35. For ease and comfort to the occupant it "beats the world." H. L. Atwater. sun wk tf

THE BEST GOODS ARE ALWAYS CHEAPEST.—If you want a good buggy, wagon or carriage look at the stock of the Milburn wagon company. sun wky

THE "OLD RELIABLE" MILBURN WAGON has been on the market for thirty-seven years ask your neighbor, he will say buy the Milburn. d sun & wky tf

THE LARGEST STOCK CARRIAGES, BUGgies and wagons in the south, will be found at Milburn wagon company's repository, Library building, Atlanta. sun wky

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS top buggy that was made specially to order and has been used but little. Apply to A. J. Orme, No. 9 Pryor st., Kimball house.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD MULE, WAGON and harness, for ninety dollars. W. H. West, 111 Whitehall street.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays: Alfred Gregory & Co., 24¼ Peachtree st. tf

$5000 TO LOAN ON ATLANTA REAL estate, for twelve months at 8 per ct. Address P. O. box 537, Atlanta, Ga. sat su

$10000 GILT EDGE IRON CLAD LAND notes to discount. Address Business, P. O. Box 188, Atlanta. fri sun

BUYS APPROVED COMMERCIAL AND NEGOtiable paper. Loans on real estate and collaterals. L. Snider, 98 Whitehall st. thu su tu

MONEY, IN ANY AMOUNT, ON REAL ESTATE or approved commercial paper. 44 S. Pryor st. C. P. Dorland.

GOLSTIN & KROUSE ADVANCE MONEY ON city property placed with them for sale.

2,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON city property, in one loan. Gholstin & Krouse.

Trunks and Valises.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—WE SAY WHAT WE mean, and do what we say. Call around and see the best ladies' leather trunk at $5, former price $9. We are still selling a $15 trunk for $10. We still sell a ladies' sole leather satchel at $1.50, price everywhere $2.50. We sell a gents' sole leather valise at $3.50, shirt lengths; can't be bought elsewhere for less than $5. Remember this is for the next thirty days. Avail yourselves of this opportunity. Lieberman, Kaufman & Co., Steam Trunk Factory 92 Whitehall. mch28 a 31

TRUNKS REPAIRED! VALISES REPAIRED and put in first class order at short notice. If your trunk needs a lock, hinge, straps or tray, notify us and we will call for it and deliver free. Lieberman, Kaufmann & Co., Steam Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall. Telephone No. 571. mch28 a 31

Personal.

MATRIMONIAL PAPER—BEAUTIFULLY ILlustrated. Devoted to matrimony, literature, arts, home circle, mutual correspondence, etc. Contains many advertisements of ladies and gents wanting correspondents. Free three months on receipt of ten cents for postage, etc. Address Helping Hand, 70 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. su

J. A. LESUEUR, BUILDER, WANTS TO BID ON your plans. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. tue sun

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC SHOULD STOP AT the Grant House, the best $2.00 a day hotel in the city. fri sun per

GET THE MATRIMONIAL FOR APRIL. LARGest marriage paper published. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen advertising for correspondents. No charge to ladies for advertising or forwarding letters. Mailed for 10 cents. Address The Matrimonial, Cincinnati, O. 21-2su

PARTIES GOING TO AND FROM FLORIDA should stop at the Grant House, Whitehall street. fri sun per

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, HARRY KROUSE, 2 Kimball house, Wall st. 5t

G. M., DISTRICT NO. 449, FULTON CO., GA., March 27, 1886.—To whom it may concern: My wife, Camilla Elliott, having voluntarily left my board and lodging. Notice is hereby given that I am not responsible for any debts she may contract after this date. Joseph H. Elliott.

NO CURE, NO PAY—OPIUM, MORPHINE HABits cured in 15 days. Treatment painless. Medicine sent if desired. Send for circular. G. W. Tanner, M. D., 114 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. DEEMS SAYS "PEOPLE DON'T FALL IN love—love falls in them." How it falls nobody knows; but all should know they can get suited in printing at Bennett's. Railroad, commercial and pamphlet printing, and all kinds law blanks. 45 Broad street.

Ladies' Column.

LADIES TO BE SURE OF A PERFECT FITTING corset, call at Mrs. Danziger's corset parlor 70½ Whitehall street. Also finger-nails beautified.

MISSES O'HEARN & BRENNAN, DRESSMAkers, 56½ Whitehall st, over Rich's store, have on hand all the latest spring styles. Perfect fitting guaranteed. sun wed sun

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves cleaned and dyed, I. Phillips, 13 N. Broad st. tu th su tf

LADIES CLASS IN COMMERCIAL BRANCHES and penmanship at Goldsmith's school of business, 38½ South Broad street. Send for circulars.

FOR RENT, TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, AT 62 Fairlie street. Gas and water, central location.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH SMALL ONE connecting, for rent, at 74 Ivy, second door from Wheat.

WAVES DRESSED IN THE BEST OF STYLE, switches made and combings bought. Apply 31 Poplar street.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. R. C. Cook is now offered for sale at 69½ Whitehall street. Goods offered next week and up to the time until sold, at auction rates. Come one and all that need Fancy Notions, such as Hair Goods, Fringes, Flowers, Satins, Ribbons, Beads, Gold Trimming, Honaton Lace, Shetland Wool, Crewel and Zephyrs, Knitting and Crochet Needles, Crimping Pins, Star and Feather Edge Braids, Black Silk Sutash and Fancy Braids for braiding. All goods sold at lower prices than ever sold in this market before.

Instruction.

PROFESSOR AGOSTINI'S DANCING SCHOOL is now open at Concordia hall for the reception of scholars. monwed & sun 2w

MRS. OLIVER'S STUDIO IS 15 FITTEN BUILDing, corner Marietta and Broad streets. She is prepared to give drawing and painting lessons in crayon, pastel, oil, water and mineral colors. Portrait work a specialty.

GOLDSMITH'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, 38½ South Broad street, is the only first class practical institution of the kind in the south. The best and shortest course of instruction. The best teachers and the highest standard of practical work. Night school from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Shorthand taught by a practical reporter. Ladies in attendance. For circulars call on or address Morgan J. Goldsmith, Principal.

PHONOGRAPHY—WANTED FIVE PUPILS TO learn shorthand (the standard system). Call on or address W. O. Beall, 44 Marietta street.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 26 AND 28 East Alabama street. The largest and best practical school in the South for qualifying young men and women for the duties of actual business life. Call for terms, etc.

For Sale--Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN, WITH all necessary apparatus, in use only short time, will sell low down for cash, or on easy terms. Asa G. Candler & Co., 47 Peachtree. sun tf

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STREET SPRINKier, in good order. J. C. Kimball, 50 Marietta st.

300 REAMS GOOD NOTE PAPER—WILL close out at 2 cents a quire, (24 sheets), 5 quires, ¼ ream, 10 cents. We sell genuine Faber No. 2 lead pencils, 3 for 5 cents. Send for catalogue, free. "Old Book Store."

FOR SALE LOW—WALL SHOW CASE WITH sliding glass front. Size, 12 feet long, 8 feet high. At 80 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—75 YARDS OF DIRT. APPLY TO M. K. Murphy, cor. Pulliam and Fair st.

A LARGE IRON SAFE WITH BURGLAR chest—two combination locks, in perfect condition. Safe at 61 S. Broad st. $140 cash. Phil Cook, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

FOUR FINE MILCH COWS FOR SALE AT Stamp stock yard, 295 W. Peters st., or exchange for beef cattle.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME EIGHT SYRUP, three drafth tube, marble cottage, soda fountain, Tufft's make, with all apparatus necessary for operating. Good as new. Cost $520, will be sold for less than one half. Address box 26, Smithville, Ga. su tu

FOR SALE—ICE BOX ABOUT 3 BY 5 FEET, IN good condition. Apply to J. D. Cottingham, 129 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND FANciest Jersey Bulls in Georgia; also, three grade Jersey cows, the daughters of the Signal bull Alfonso; all fresh in milk and extra butter cows. Address F. H. Steed, Palmetto, Ga. sat sun

Lemons as Medicine.

Lemon Elixir.

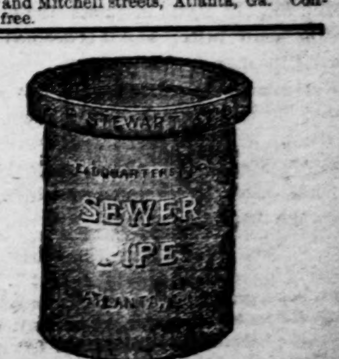
Cures indigestion, constipation, headache, biliousness, malaria, kidney disease, fever, chills, loss of appetite, debility and nervous prostration by regulating Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants and blood purifiers.

Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, and by all wholesale druggists.

Lemon Hot Drops.

Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, and all throat and lung diseases, except consumption, which disease it palliates and greatly relieves. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Lemon Elixir and Lemon Hot Drops, prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, laboratory corner Pryor and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Ga. Consultation free.



SEWER PIPE LAID BY A COMPETENT MAN
A. P. STEWART & CO.,
69 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
fol 10c c sun

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 28, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Fair weather; stationary temperature. South Atlantic States: Fair weather, BLUE. RED. *preceded in the northern portion by local rains. Slightly colder in northern portion, with northerly winds. Stationary temperature in southern portion, with southerly winds. East Gulf States: Fair weather; slight changes in temperature; winds generally southeasterly.*

THE river and harbor committee have prepared their bill and will submit it to congress on Monday. The appropriations are very liberal, owing to the fact that none were made last year.

NEWS comes from England that a disruption has taken place in Gladstone's cabinet, and that Chamberlain and Trevelyan have resigned. The premier's Irish scheme is apt to cause more dissension among the lords.

BELGIUM is in a state of terror. Despondent strikers have resolved themselves into mobs and are pillaging and burning as they go. Government troops have been ordered out to suppress the riot, and several engagements have taken place resulting in bloodshed.

OUR Washington correspondent writes that although the Edmunds resolution passed the senate, several republican senators have expressed the opinion that all appointments by the president will be confirmed, except in cases where something is shown derogatory to the character of the appointee.

A FEW days ago we replied to an ill tempered and abusive letter on Georgia farmers, written by L. W. J., an Ohio excursionist. In our reply we intimated that L. W. J. was mad because the democrats had turned him out of a fat government position. We now learn that he was a republican revenue official for fourteen years, and kept his mouth to the public teat so long that when a democrat jostled him away he could not fit his mouth to anything else. We are afraid that L. W. J. is a hard case.

Mr. Davis and the Hill Statue.

The following correspondence will be read with pleasure by our people.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19, 1886.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss.—Dear Sir: Learning that you are at an early day to deliver an address at Montgomery, Ala., the Ben Hill monument committee have instructed me to invite you to come to Atlanta and address the people of Georgia on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Senator B. H. Hill. We presume, in this request, somewhat upon your well known love and admiration of Georgia's great son. You need no assurance that it would, above all things, delight Mrs. Hill, or that the people of this city and of the whole state would rejoice in the opportunity of extending to you a cordial welcome. No date is fixed for the ceremonies, and any day that might suit you would be entirely convenient to us. Yours very respectfully,
R. D. SPALDING,
Chairman.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., 25th March, 1886.—R. D. Spalding, Esqr.—Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., and gratefully acknowledge the kind terms in which you invite me to attend at the unveiling of the statue of the late Senator Hill. You are quite right in attributing to me both love and admiration for Georgia's great son, who, rising with pressure, shone brightest when weaker natures were overwhelmed with despair. If it be practicable, I will be present at the unveiling of the statue. More than this I cannot say.

Please present my thanks to your associates on the monument committee, and believe me respectfully and faithfully yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The close personal friendship that existed between Mr. Davis and Mr. Hill makes the request of the committee especially appropriate and the consent of Mr. Davis especially gratifying. The superb eloquence, the unflagging energy and the unquailing devotion with which Mr. Hill supported and defended in the confederate senate the administration of Mr. Davis; the nobility of soul with which he "rose under pressure and shone brightest when weaker natures were overwhelmed with despair;" the lion hearted courage with which he, upright amid the clouds of a failing cause, his white face gleaming amid the darkening storm and his clear voice ringing above the din of battle—these are known of all men. But beyond this there was a loving friendship between Mr. Hill and Mr. Davis that, kindled in the days that tried men's souls, strengthened as the struggle deepened, survived defeat and was interrupted only when the younger man, still a hero and dauntless in the slow and terrible approach of death, went down to his grave. It is fit, therefore, that Mr. Davis should come and sit in the shadow of this statue of his friend when it shall be unveiled to the people that loves them both, and that did all that a people could do for the cause in which they fought together.

It is needless to say that a vast crowd of Georgians will welcome Mr. Davis. The limit of that crowd will be set by the capacity of the trains that run into the city. It is probable that the date will be set for the 28th, as he will be in Montgomery on the 26th. In a private letter to Mr. Ben Hill, Jr., Mr. Davis discusses the proposed visit more fully, and it is deemed best to make the date so that he can come from Montgomery to Atlanta. Mr. Davis states that he cannot make an address, as his strength will not permit. His wishes will be consulted in this regard, and only a few words need be expected from him. It is enough that he is coming.

Mr. Moody and His Work.

The approaching visit of Dwight L. Moody excites a gratifying degree of interest among all classes of our people. The work of this great evangelist has made itself felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

Twenty years or more ago an earnest brother, who heard Mr. Moody speak in prayer meeting, warned him that exhortation was not his forte. The struggling preacher received plenty of discouragement, but he persevered. He resolved that if he could not talk he would work. His work educated him. He lost his embarrassment and ceased to stammer. The long sought gift of language came to him. His power grew, and almost before he knew it he had the world's ear. His plain words went home to the business and bosoms of men, and both the pulpit and the press rushed to his aid.

Perhaps our readers would like to know something of Mr. Moody's religious and educational experiments at his native place, Northfield, Mass. The institutions at Northfield are known as the Moody schools. There is a seminary for girls and one for boys. No lazy, disorderly or vicious pupils are admitted. Besides the regular courses of study the pupils have to work. The girls perform all the work of a house, while the boys till the ground and take care of live stock. Wages are paid for extra work. A writer in Harper's Magazine says of the Northfield schools:

> Unquestionably the education of average boys must include the training of the muscles as well as of the brain. Already the industrial school is called for as the correlative of the public school. And as the old apprenticeship system is now extinct, school training of the muscles in the practice of handicrafts must take its place. Mr. Moody has adopted for his boys the best of all the arts, that of tilling the soil. The old Jewish practice of giving every boy a trade has much to commend it, and as we have inherited so much from Judaism, it might be wise to claim that part of our heritage too. * * * The school is the product of Mr. Moody's convictions, and his conviction of the need of a Christian basis of all education is thoroughly sound. But Mr. Moody's Christianity is not of the make-believe sort. Holding that Christ's word is the law of life for men, he makes it the supreme law in the training of boys and girls. And is he not in this altogether right?

It will be seen that this experiment is directly in the line of Mr. Moody's outside work, and we feel assured even this brief outline will cause our readers to feel a still deeper interest in this good man and his labors. This striving after practical results dominates Mr. Moody's career. With him it is not enough to stir the emotions. He is not sure of a man's head and heart until he sees his hand engaged in serving God and man.

With Mr. Moody comes Mr. Sankey, the sweet singer, whose songs have melted the hearts of hundreds of thousands. Two more harmonious workers were never found together in the same harness. Each is great in his own particular sphere, and together they are irresistible. Atlanta will gladly welcome them within her gates.

A Funny Bugaboo.

Charleston appears to be more or less affected by a tremendous bugaboo in the shape of the change of gauge shortly to take place on the southern roads. At any rate, a South Carolinian recently informed the correspondent of a western newspaper that the southern railway gauge was a great factor in diverting cotton from North Carolina and upper South Carolina to Charleston. The correspondent was furthermore assured that the new adjustment of the gauge will have no excuse for running cotton to the coast at all.

At this distance such talk seems to be the height of silliness. We suppose there never was a day when Charleston's importance as a cotton market depended on a railroad gauge. Cotton goes to both Savannah and Charleston because these ports are natural trade outlets. A great deal of the cotton that goes there finds its way direct to Europe, and the rest finds cheap water freights to northern and eastern ports. The change of gauge will benefit both ports; certainly it will not injure them.

A Question of Management.

George Alfred Townsend, the well known newspaper correspondent, has been stirring around in South Carolina, and as usual, finds a great many interesting things to write about. He heard a great many complaints in regard to negro labor, but he shrewdly concludes from observation and information that the negro works well for those who manage him with any degree of energy. In other words, the man who knows how to conduct his own affairs and is wise enough to give every detail of his business his own personal supervision, has no fault to find with negro labor; while the man who trusts to luck and manages in a hap-hazard way, finds that the negro is anything but trustworthy.

No doubt this is the secret of the conflict of opinion on this subject, which was lately demonstrated in the columns of the Augusta Chronicle. Our Augusta contemporary, it will be remembered, asked the opinions of a great many farmers in regard to negro labor. The result showed that the most radical differences exist on this subject. Some declared that negro labor was utterly worthless, and gave it as their opinion that the country would go to the dogs very rapidly unless there was a change; while others were as firmly convinced that negro labor is the very best for the south, and the best in the world, all things considered. There must be some reason for this extraordinary difference of opinion—and there can hardly be a doubt that good management, or the lack of it, is at the bottom of it.

Public and Private Enterprise.

More has been done for Atlanta by private enterprise and less by public enterprise, than any city of like population in the country. The citizen has been relied on for everything—the city for very little. In the laying of sidewalks the citizen has had to bear the whole cost, and even in the paving of streets one-third of the cost.

The city is bound up by constitutional and charter limitation. The state constitution prohibits any city from issuing bonds for more than 7 per cent of its assessed realty. Atlanta is still over this limit. Her debt is $2,213,000. Her realty assessment for this year will reach $30,000,000, and 7 per cent of this is $2,100,000. The debt is reduced every year $25,000, and the assessed values increase annually from one to three millions. So that in two or three years Atlanta will be clearly beyond the constitutional limit, and have a growing margin. The charter prohibition can be removed by the legislature whenever the people desire it and the council request it.

In this day of cheap money a reasonable public debt is easily carried. It is foolish for an unfinished city, such as Atlanta, in pressing need of liberal appropriations, to force the immediate payment of her debt. She might safely and easily carry a debt of ten per cent of her assessable value. An issue of $100,000 in bonds would have insured the immediate building of the Georgia Midland, and it would have cost $4,500 a year to carry the bonds. An issue of $25,000 would secure the permanent location of the state fair (the citizens matching it with an equal amount by private subscription) and cost only $1,125 a year, while the fair would empty $100,000 annually into the city. Does any one doubt that these would be good investments? They would certainly equalize the burden, laying it fairly on every piece of property, rather than leaving it on a few willing shoulders. It would let property bear in exact proportion the cost of improvements that in turn enhance the value of property.

We appreciate fully the danger of irresponsible public debt-making. With her boards of councilmen and aldermen, her mayor, and the necessity of legislative enactment, backed by the requirements of her charter, there is no danger that Atlanta will suffer from this cause. It may be that no change can be made in the constitution. But when Atlanta has passed the constitutional limit the charter should not be allowed to stand in the way of wise and liberal appropriations for at least helping out the enterprises that heretofore have depended entirely upon private subscription.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the great pugilist, has kicked a bell-boy in Portland, Vermont. Such rash courage as this shows that John L. would be a very dangerous man in a fight without gloves.

DR. JOSEF MEDL, of the Chicago Tribune, intends that his subscribers shall pay something for his elegant fonetic spellin'.

IT is said that Mr. Hewitt will shortly retire from politics. We may be sure that politics will be none the worse for this.

HERE is a peculiar decision under the Kansas prohibition law, which may in some shape come up as a precedent one of these days to affect the liquor traffic in other states. The St. Louis Republican says that the plaintiff, Samuel Bowman Distilling company, of St. Louis, sold a lot of liquors to A. R. Nutt, a saloonkeeper of Atchison, on a credit of ninety days, and when the time had elapsed and the purchase money was demanded the defendant, Nutt, refused to pay, and in defense pleaded that the sale was a violation of the laws of Kansas; that the liquor was sold by the plaintiff knowing that the defendant wanted it to sell again in the state contrary to the statute; and, therefore, as the transaction was illegal, the plaintiff could not recover. The lower court sustained this view and gave the defendant judgment with costs. The plaintiff took the case to the supreme court of the state and there met with better fortune; that tribunal reversed the judgment of the lower court and remanded the case with instructions to render judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The supreme court holds that the sale of liquors was made in Missouri and was valid under the laws of that state; and though the plaintiff had constructive knowledge that the defendant wanted them to sell again in violation of the laws of Kansas, this did not make the plaintiff, in any lawful sense, a party to the violation. It sold the liquors to the defendant in the same manner and on the same terms he sold to others. It did not pack them so as to evade the law and conceal their character; it packed and shipped them in the usual way. "It may be urged," says the court, "that knowledge alone by the vendor of the intended unlawful use of the property by the vendee should defeat the vendor's action against the vendee for the purchase price of the goods sold and delivered; but the great weight of authorities is on the other side, and we have chosen to follow the authorities, knowledge alone is not sufficient."

IT is said that Secretary Lamar will have his hair cut short in the spring. Tra-la.

A CHICAGO criminal when asked if he had anything to say in arrest of judgment, requested the court to turn him loose in order that he might be saved by Sam Jones. He argued that a sojourn in prison would make him worse, while Sam Jones would reconstruct him morally and make him a useful man in the community. The judge was duly impressed, but decided under the circumstances to turn the man over to the reformatory influences of the prison warden and his chaplain.

WE are glad to learn that Henry Watterson is going to Europe to spend the summer. It is to be hoped that he will return to us restored to health. A visit to Europe is equal to an education to a free-trader.

COPIOUS extracts from John Logan's new novel shows that he employs a lady typewriter and sits very close to her.

MR. ABRAHAM HEWITT is probably disgusted with politics because he sees no opportunity of getting iron ore on the free list. It seems to us that the democratic party is a very poor affair indeed if it shall insist on refusing to boast Mr. Abraham Hewitt's nice iron works.

SOME of our colored journalists are doing good work for their race. The editor of the Monthly Educator, a paper at Henderson, Texas, says:

> For all practical purposes a knowledge of spelling, writing, reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, English composition, the elements of natural philosophy, and history to a limited extent, are all a young man needs before he begins a trade or profession, or attempts to qualify himself for business as a merchant.

There is one thing in connection with the subject that puzzles the Educator. It says:

> We want to know why it is that the majority of our young men, as soon as they get a smattering of an education, want to either preach or teach? It takes something more for either of the professions than a mere knowledge of books. It is not enough that the preacher be well read in the teachings of the Bible. Aside from being a good Christian, his worldly conduct should be such as to cause all people to have confidence in his teachings.

The Educator does not clamor for social equality between races, but is in favor of moral and social distinctions among colored people. It urges its readers not to recognize or associate with persons of well known bad character, but to establish grades of society based upon moral worth, intelligence and honest industry.

MR. POWDERLY, the general master workman, has issued a secret circular in which he says that he is very much disgusted with the Missouri railroad strikes. He hints that he will resign if they pester him to any great extent.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York legislature to set aside one day in the year as a day of fasting and prayer for the children of the public schools. This is pure crankism. Why force such a thing upon children who cannot be made to understand the meaning of it? A bill to give them an extra holiday would be all right.

THE few southerners now residing in Brazil who own slaves are said to be as much in favor of emancipation as anybody.

MR. POWDERLY and Mr. Gould should condole with each other. The strikers won't listen to either of them.

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that General E. Burd Grubb, of Philadelphia, will attend the May encampment at Savannah. No man is more at home in the hurly-burly of the rub-a-dub-dub than E. Burd Grubb.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Frankly, it looked at first as if it would be a bore.

You see, there were 526 pages—advance sheets—tied up with a string. It was called "Ashes of Hopes," not a very reassuring title you will admit. It was written by a young lady, Miss Julia Flisch. Now, when a young lady spreads the ashes of hopes over five hundred pages, and one of her friends begs you to do him the favor of strolling through that apparently arid waste, you begin to wonder if life is really worth living.

I had known the young lady only as a deep-eyed, pale-faced little girl, who used to hang about the stairs of her father's confectionery shop, and with a grave air watch the college boys flirt, over ices, with the spring-chickens of Athens or build up large ambitions on the cheap side of a plate of cream. Even then I used to think the little girl was over grave for her years, and that she glowered at us from her serene perch on the stairway as if she would like to sprinkle some of the ashes of hopes in the claret, which, with a great affectation of dissipation, we were wont to mix with powdered sugar and lemon peel. But it was a delightful place—that old German house—half shop and half home—with its cuckoo clock and its little round tables, and above all the sturdy and lovable German couple that presided over its destinies. How many romances were woven in its sunny rooms, and how many courtships begun in its sociable atmosphere and ended in the long, shady walks that led to and from it. Backward must have been the college-boy that did not court at least one girl in every corner of its every gable, and lucky the spring-chicken, as the girls of Athens were called in those halcyon days, that had not been challenged for love on every square foot of its spacious floors. As for the ashes of hopes they must be lying now an inch deep all over the house, unless, indeed, they climbed with other motes up the slanting sunbeams and were kindled into new life. Hard must be the heart of the collegian of those days that does not soften, as it thinks of all that was and all that might have been, at Flisch's.

I think it was some such thoughts as these that led me tonight to take up the forbidding budget in the determination to read the three chapters especially commended. It was 8 o'clock when I began it. It is now nearly daylight, and I have just finished the last page. Chapter after chapter held me with absorbing interest. After the first ten pages, I settled down for a night of it and not once did the story flag. I do not trust myself now to say that Miss Flisch has written a great book, but she has written a wonderfully good book. Few women of our day have written a better one. It is equal to Mrs. Burnett's, "That Lass O'Lowries" and in only minor points short of Mrs. Woolson's "Anne." As a first book it is remarkable. In its clearness of statement it reminds one of Wilkie Collins, and its somewhat complex plot is unfolded with singular discretion and power. The book will make a stir, and will put a new and charming authoress on the lists. As I think it over I am ashamed of the doubts with which I approached it.

I recall at this writing one peculiarity of the book. It is without a suggestion of humor. From first to last there is not a flash of wit—no inducement to smile, nor even the justification of a smile. The style is so lucid and pleasant that there is nothing oppressive in even 526 pages of seriousness. Nothing is more depressing than an attempt to be witty without the aptitude, and Miss Flisch has probably worked wisely within her limitations. She has produced a book that will honor Georgia and illustrate her sex, and we will all be proud of it when it is fairly upon the world. Nothing about the book is better than its dedication to the father and mother of the young authoress, of whom she should be as proud as they will unquestionably be of her when her ship comes in.

The savings-bank department of the Gate City National has proved, as we predicted, a success. In less than a year its savings deposits have grown above $60,000, and are increasing rapidly. A better savings-bank could not be had. The Gate City National is backed by United States bonds, and is the government depository at this point, which subjects it to the strictest scrutiny. There is no reason why its savings deposits should not reach a million dollars.

The case of Gus Akers, the negro who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for stealing two dollars' worth of cotton, and which was mentioned in this column last Sunday, has been before the governor and the sentence has been ended by pardon. Three men were sentenced for life for stealing this cotton—one died in stripes, the second was pardoned, and the third having served eighteen years is pardoned out a broken down old man. Touching this matter a state official says: "The law of '65 which made burglary in the night time punishable by death is considered barbarous. But it was certainly necessary when passed. The war had just ended. The negroes had just been freed. The country was full of stealing-bummers. Civil law was barely re-established. Thousands of women and children were living unprotected in dismantled houses. Strict laws were essential. This law was repealed in three years and fortunately only one man was executed under it." Of the many who were sentenced for life, only one prisoner remains in the penitentiary besides Gus Akers, and his case will be fully examined.

On the question of pardons Governor McDaniel says: "It is curious what small things give a prisoner hope. In visiting the penitentiary camps, convicts are frequently brought up to talk to me. Usually no allusion is made to their sentence, but they invariably leave my presence with the hope that they will be pardoned. The keepers say no matter how depressed a prisoner may be, a talk with some one in authority lifts them up and inspires them with hope."

"The peculiar susceptibility of prisoners to any omen or rumor," the governor said, "I saw illustrated when I was confined at Johnson's island during the war. We were very gloomy one morning, and being without news did not know how long we were to be kept in prison nor what was to be our fate. Many thought we might be held as prisoners of war even after the war had closed. While we were brooding over the situation, a fellow prisoner entered and said he had a queer dream the night before. He said: 'I dreamed I saw a narrow court with a long row of trees. Under each tree was sitting an old gray headed man. Finally, one of the old men rose from his seat and hobbled over to the next old man and asked if he knew how old those trees were. 'Forty years old,' said the other old man; 'they were planted two years after we were put in here.' As the dreamer reached this point, the whole prison bounced him, and he never finished telling his dream. But many a long night afterward many a poor fellow's hard cot was haunted by the memory of those old graybeards sitting so patiently under the trees."

"Pave our streets and flood them with pure water," said a large taxpayer, "and Atlanta will grow as fast as she ought to grow. One of her very strongest points is the delightful home she offers. To a climate that is charming every month in the year, good schools, churches and society, we need only add clean streets and pure water, and we have all that a city is obliged to have."

"Your appeal for help for Grant park," this gentleman continued, "is in the right direction. We should beautify our city and its suburbs. Public buildings are not better investments than public parks. Atlanta ought by all means to secure the state fair and provide suitable grounds. If our city can be made as beautiful as she is busy, and offer as much pleasure as she does business her future will be assured. In the meantime she needs a public sentiment broad enough to declare that the palatial house now occupied by the Capitol City club, and the palatial house about to be built for the Y. M. C. A, are both good in their way, and that each properly administered will redound to the good and the glory of Atlanta."

A movement of the Peachtree street property owners is notable in this connection. An association has been formed for the beautifying of the street. Each resident contributes an amount, which is disbursed by a committee selected by the members. The general fund can only be spent for trees, flowers, fountains or the ornamentation of the street. The committee will attempt to secure uniformity in fences, in treee-planting, in lawns. The movement meets with great favor, and the co-operation of every resident will doubtless be secured. If so the street will become one of the handsomest in the country.

"The proposition of the State agricultural society to locate the fair permanently in Atlanta," said Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, "is not thoroughly understood. The society proposes to buy its location—say 100 acres. The $50,000 asked from the city is to be used in erecting buildings and beautifying the grounds. It will be really like spending $50,000 on a park, the site for which is given us, besides securing the fair."

"Can the money be raised?"

"Certainly. The fair will bring $100,000 annually into the city. The society will use the grounds only two weeks in the year. In the spring and fall they can be used for racing. The mile track will draw the best horses, and give us good racing.

"The Jersey sales can be had at the grounds, and special exhibits, such as poultry and bench shows will come as a matter of course. The grounds will always be a park-like resort for the people, and if the society establishes an experimental farm, as it is likely to do, it will be located there. Atlanta should not miss this chance."

"Cannot the city appropriate money to the fund?"

"It can give the $15,000 paid for the old fair grounds. Whenever the agricultural society has bought suitable grounds, within three miles of the depot, the city can use that $15,000 for improving them. The railroads ought to give $10,000. The remaining $25,000 can be raised by private subscription." Mr. Gramling will call the committee together during next week and decide on the best course to pursue.

Mr. Allison Greene, of Wylly & Greene, says: "Here is doubtful evidence for Atlanta. She is the third largest snuff market in the world. London comes first, New York next, and Atlanta third. Lorillard sold 308,000 pounds of snuff in this city last year, and other makers about 150,000 pounds. One house here sold 60,000 pounds. In Macon, Lorillard sold 175,000 pounds. As the snuff retails at five cents an ounce or eighty cents a pound you will see that Atlanta's sales alone cost the enormous sum last year of $360,000. Macon's sale perhaps added half as much and the other cities of the state as much as Macon. This would make $720,000 worth of snuff annually sold in Georgia."

"What becomes of it all?"

"I don't know. I reckon it is used for sneezing. Anyhow, Atlanta is the third largest snuff market in the world. That fact is not to be sneezed at!"

A short time since a party of New Yorkers who came south with Mr. J. H. Inman, visited the Atlanta university and heard the pupils sing the old plantation songs. One of the visitors presented President Chase a check for $1,000, another for $150, and a third for $50. There is an indefinable but pathetic quality in the songs of negroes that opens hearts and pocketbooks alike.

Colonel Bill Glenn, of Dalton, says, "The Atlanta bloodhound is an able beast. Two of them were sent up our way to track a thief the other day. They did splendidly until they jumped a rabbit, and then they lit out towards Cohuttah mountain and we haven't seen them since."

The proposed visit of Mr. Davis to Atlanta on the unveiling of the Hill statue recalls his first visit to Atlanta. It was in 1854. He was then secretary of war, traveling quietly with his private secretary. Just before reaching Atlanta, an old man named Camp had his pockets picked. On reaching the Trout house he was asked to point out the man on whom his suspicions fell. He pointed out Mr. Davis, and the officers started to arrest him. He made himself known, and the situation changed

Mr. Davis came through Atlanta when he went to Montgomery to be inaugurated. From Chattanooga to Atlanta the trip was made at night, and in an almost unbroken blaze of bonfires. At every station he was forced to show himself and speak At length, Dr. Lewis, the superintendent of the road tried to get Mr. Davis some sleep, and ordered the engineer to stop only a moment at the next station. The people with torches moved in front of the engine, and would not let it proceed until Mr. Davis had shown himself. The next time fires blazed along that road they lit up the camps of Johnston's army as it sullenly retreated before Sherman's overwhelming advance.

THE EAST TENNESSEE TO BE SOLD.

Judge Pardee Signs a Decree Ordering Its Sale.

Judge Don A. Pardee yesterday signed the decree of foreclosure and sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

The sale of the road will take place before the 25th of May, 1886.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION are familiar with the facts in the case against the road. About the 15th day of June, 1881, the road executed and delivered to the Central Trust company, of New York, as trustee, a certain deed of trust and mortgage, whereby it granted, bargained and sold and transferred to the trust company a large portion of their property to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds issued by the East Tennessee road to the amount of $22,000,000. The bonds bear date of the 1st day of July, 1880, each for the sum of $1,000. The road issued and sold fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-four of the twenty-two thousand bonds. The road failed to pay interest on the bonds when it fell due on the first day of January, 1885. On the first day of July, 1885, and the first day of January, 1886, there was nothing paid.

The Trust company brought suit against the road, and the case was heard before Judge Baxter, at Knoxville, Tennessee, who decided in favor of the complainants.

Judge Pardee signed the decree yesterday, and there is now no hope for the road. It will be sold in one parcel, under the direction of William Rule, special master in chancery of the United States court of the eastern district of Tennessee, without appraisement, and without the benefit of any stay, valuation, redemption or relief, to satisfy the amounts due, the costs and expense of proceeding. At the sale the complainants, or any of the parties to the suit, may become the purchaser or purchasers. The sale will be at public auction, in Knoxville. The special master shall accept no bids for a sum less than $10,000,000, or from any bidder who shall not, at the time of sale, deposit $100,000 in money as a pledge of good faith.

Judge Pardee added: "And it is further considered ordered and decreed that this decree shall be so construed as that all claims and interventions now pending in this cause in this court, and heretofore or hereafter declared by this court to be lien on said property, prior in right to the said mortgege, and all costs allowed by this court shall be paid by said purchasers in addition to all other sums in said original decree specified."

EXCELLENT CIGARS.

An Atlanta Enterprise and What it is Doing.

At No.'s 21½ and 23 East Alabama street, up one flight of stairs, and two doors below the Atlanta National bank, is an Atlanta enterprise of which but little has been said, and which has been doing its work so quietly that but little has been heard of it by others than those with whom it has transacted business.

It is a cigar factory, and its work is said to be the finest in the south, and, indeed, as perfect as any in the country. It only handles the genuine Havana leaf tobacco, which is made into cigars by those who have for years been in the business in Havana. The factory is owned and operated by Messrs. Cuesta and Zarza, two excellent gentlemen, who, seeing the advantages offered by Atlanta, came here several months ago from Havana, where they have been engaged in the business for years. Every particle of tobacco used in their cigars comes directly from Havana, and the peculiar shaped package in which it arrives, wrapped in the leaf of the palm, can be seen in numbers at their factory.

"We get our tobacco," said Mr. Cuesta, "from the best house in Havana, and only use the genuine Havana tobacco, as we make no cheap cigars. Our import tax is very high, but, as we find that there is a splendid demand for a cigar which is an exact duplicate of the imported, we decided to only deal in the imported goods. We make at our factory as fine cigars as come from any factory in Havana. Indeed they are just the same as those made there, every cigar leaving our factory being of the genuine Havana leaf, and made up by hands from the best factories in Havana.

The firm furnishes many of the most prominent gentlemen in Atlanta in cigars, and has established a business which keeps it steadily at work to supply the demand for its cigars.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

RESULT OF BASEBALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Atlanta Defeats the Columbus Club—Detroit Has an Easy Task to Down the Augustas—Pittsburg Gains a Victory Over Savannah—Dust from the Diamond, Etc.

We have had two weeks' baseball in the Southern league. The first lesson taught by the season so far is that the southern clubs are unusually strong. They have met the heavy teams of the league and association, and have held their own with them. In our opinion Savannah, Nashville, or Atlanta are as good as the northern teams, and can win good places in their association. Let us make a review of the season as far as it has progressed:

ATLANTA'S RECORD.—Atlanta has won five out of the six games she has played. She beat Louisville three games as follows: Atlanta 6, Louisville 2; Atlanta 8, Louisville 4; Atlanta 22, Louisville 10. She beat Pittsburg one and lost one to Pittsburg as follows: Pittsburg 16, Atlanta 9; Pittsburg 9, Atlanta 17, and Chicago Blues 2, Atlanta 5.

SAVANNAH'S RECORD.—Savannah has won two out of the seven games played. She was beaten twice by the Louisvilles as follows: Savannah 5, Louisville 10; Savannah 7, Louisville 12. She beat Detroits twice and lost two games to Detroits as follows: Savannah 9, Detroits 2; Savannah 13, Detroits 5; Savannah 6; Detroits 13; Savannah 2, Detroits 5. Pittsburg defeated her yesterday by a score of 9 ty 4.

NASHVILLE'S RECORD.—Nashville has played only one game with a northern club, Pittsburg. She won that game by a score of 13 to 6. She has played three games with Memphis, of which she won two and Memphis one.

AUGUSTA'S RECORD.—Augusta has won one of the five games she has played, beating Louisville by 5 to 3. She was then beat by Louisville 8 to nothing. Detroit then beat her three games by scores of 3 to 2, 18 to 11, and 14 to 1.

MACON'S RECORD.—Macon has not won a game. She was beaten by Detroit 21 to 0; by Louisville 15 to 8; and by Pittsburg 14 to 4.

CHARLESTON'S RECORD.—Charleston has not won a game. She was beaten twice by Louisville as follows: Charleston 5, Louisville 7; Charleston 5, Louisville 12. Twice by Philadelphias on scores of 8 to 3, and 13 to 5.

CHATTANOOGA'S RECORD.—Chattanooga has played only one game, which she played with Louisville. She lost it by a score of 6 to 2.

Memphis has not yet met a northern club.

The above shows that Atlanta has played the strongest game in the league up to date. The next week may show some surprises, but we are hopeful that Atlanta will hold her own.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME IN ATLANTA.

Monday, Chicago Blues; Wednesday and Thursday, Detroits; Saturday, Pittsburgs.

THE PROGRAMME IN OTHER CITIES.

Savannah.—Wednesday and Thursday, Pittsburgs; Friday and Saturday, Chicagos.

Augusta will have three games—two with Pittsburg, Monday and Tuesday, and one on Friday with Chicago Blues.

Chattanooga plays Chicago Blues Tuesday.

Nashville plays Louisvilles Thursday and Friday.

Memphis plays Chicagos Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Charleston plays Detroits Monday and Tuesday.

Yesterday's Game at Athletic Park.

The game yesterday was not called until four o'clock, on account of the condition of the grounds. The very heavy rain of Friday night and all Saturday morning unfitted the grounds for good playing. The Chicago Blues show up in very nice form, and Cady in the box did some very good work, while Tony Suck, as catcher is as good as the best. He is the man whom Gus Schmelz endeavored to sign last season. Williams, the left hand twirler, will pitch for the Blues on Monday, and Suck will catch him.

Following is the score:

ATLANTAS.	R	BH	PO	A	E	CHICAGOS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Cline, ss	1	0	0	0	0	Roach, 3b	0	0	3	0	0
Purcell, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	Williams, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Lynch, c	1	0	5	1	0	Roohs, lf	1	1	0	0	0
M'Don'd, 1b	1	3	4	0	1	Stapleton, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Bradley, rf	0	3	0	0	0	Rheims, 1b	0	1	4	1	0
Williams, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Legg, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Conway, p	0	0	0	1	0	Hamburg, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Shaffer, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Such, c	0	0	4	3	1
Peak, c	0	0	3	1	0	Cady, p	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	5	5	15	6	1	Totals	2	5	15	9	1

BY INNINGS.

Atlantas.......1 1 3 0 0—5
Chicagos.......0 0 0 2 0—2

Earned runs, Chicagos 2; first base on errors, Chicagos 1; bases for being hit by pitched ball, Atlanta 2; Chicagos 1; base on balls, Atlantas 6; struck out, Atlantas 3, Chicagos 3; left on bases, Atlantas 5, Chicagos 3; two-base hits, Purcell 1, McDonald 1; three-base hit, Cady 1; passed balls, Lynch 1; wild pitches, Cady 3; time of game, 1 hour and 14 minutes; umpire, Mr. Kimber.

MONDAY'S GAME.

A spirited and interesting game will be played. The game will be called promptly at three o'clock, The team will be as follows:

ATLANTAS.		CHICAGO BLUES.
Williams	Catcher	Suck.
Kimber	Pitcher	Williams.
Peak	Short stop	Roche.
McDonald	1st Base	Rheims.
Stricker	2d Base	Stapleton.
Lyons	3d Basese	Galligan.
Purcell	Left Field	Rooks.
Moore	Center Field	Legg.
Cline or Bradley	Right Field	Cady.

Detroit Walks Off With Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Detroit just played with Augusta today, and the game presented no characteristic of professional baseball. The score by innings is:

Augusta.......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Detroit.......0 0 11 0 0 0 2 1 x—14

Batteries—Detroit, Twitchell and Bennett; Augusta, McCaffery and Toy. Base hits off of Augusta 14; off of Detroit 8. Struck out by Twitchell 2; by McCaffrey 0. Home runs, Detroits 0. Errors, Detroit 1, Augusta 4.

Augusta has signed Fitzsimmons, a pitcher of the Detroits, Jim Manning second base, of the Chicagos, and is negotiating with two other National league players. The Detroits are trying to buy Sutcliffe and Phillips from Augusta. McCaffery is to be released.

Pittsburg Beats Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—A large crowd, about 1,500, was present this eve to witness the first game between the Pittsburgs and Savannahs. Both sides played badly and the score stood nine to four in favor of the visitors. The teams play again Monday, when it is hoped the home club will do better.

Diamond Dust.

Augustas, 1; Detroits, 15.

Savannahs 4, Pittsburgs 9.

The Chicago Blues play a strong game.

Memphis has released James D. McElroy.

The Chicago Blues Monday at three o'clock.

Toney Suck is an excellect thrower to second base.

Williams, who is to pitch for the Chicago Blues Monday, is left handed and very speedy.

Parker, Augusta's new second baseman, is the tallest ball player in the Southern league.

Ramsey and Reccius are of the opinion that Augusta has the strongest Southern league team.

The Atlantas will go down to Columbus for two games on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th of April.

The Sporting Life says the baseball reporters have quit their lying and are confining themselves to solid facts.

Chattanooga is well satisfied with her team, and says that she will surprise the public when the league games open.

It was rumored last night that Manager Harrington will be called to Charleston, to take charge of the Charleston club.

It is said that Macon has already secured one of the finest batteries that will be presented on a Southern league diamond.

The Nashville baseball admirers are anxious to have Hecker pitch one of the games during the Nashville-Louisville series.

Manager Harrington says that the Atlantas will be hard to down, and that the club that wins the flag will have to work hard.

Augusta News: Atlanta took three straights from Louisville. Atlanta has a good ball team and the Southern league need not fool itself by any other calculation.

The Chicago Blues have some very hard hitters in their team, and their coaching and base running is excellent, and Cline and McDonald will have to see to it that the Atlantas are kept moving.

Harbridge, of the Augustas, was in town yesterday, and witnessed the playing of the Chicago Blues. He was pleased with the club, and last night signed Tony Suck, the catcher, who will play this season with the Augustas.

The Savannah Times recognizes merit. It says: 'Atlanta downing Louisville for the third time yesterday proves she has a good team and can play ball." Also: "Atlanta certainly has a good team, and all that the outside papers can say can't make the team any worse."

The Nashville Banner says: "The northern clubs, it seems, have not struck anything very soft in the Southern league. Detroit has been badly beaten by Savannah, the Louisvilles have been pounded all over the field by Atlanta and Augusta, and the crack Pittsburg team has been overwhelmingly defeated by the Nashvilles and Atlantas. We await with impatience the coming of the champion Chicagos."

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RAISED A MILLION.

THE TAX ASSESSORS PUT UP PROPERTY VALUES.

A Cool Million Advance on Central Property—Half a Million Dollars' Worth of New Buildings Found—Gossip About the Increase—Senator Brown Raised $84,000, Etc.

A million and a half!

That is the figure at which the city tax assessors put the increased value of Atlanta property over last year.

That is to say, the real estate in the city was assessed last year at $21,000,000 and this year it is assessed at $22,500,000.

Five hundred thousand dollars of this is credited to new buildings and improvements.

A cool million is put on because the assessors considered last year's assessments too low.

A month ago THE CONSTITUTION announced that the assessors would increase the assessments on central property, and would give as a reason for so doing that central property was selling for considerably more than the assessments. About half the property in the city is "central property," in the common acceptation of the word. The increase of a million dollars is therefore a shade under ten per cent on the property touched. Some of it is raised more than ten per cent. Some of it is raised less than ten per cent, but nearly all of it has been raised in some degree. The assessors found half a million of improvements without any difficulty.

HIT BETWEEN THE EYES.

Peachtree street may prepare to tear her hair.

The assessors hit the sixth ward squarely between the eyes. The increase in that ward alone is half a million. One-third of that is credited to the legitimate increase by new buildings, improvements, etc. The rest is made up by increased assessments on property. The assessors put increased figures on most of the Peachtree pieces, but the completion of the Kimball house helps to swell the figures for the sixth ward. It will be seen that the new buildings in the sixth ward amount to nearly as much as the new buildings of all the other wards put together. Very little of the suburban property has been assessed at higher figures than last year.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

The assessors, after fully considering the matter, decided to assess the Kimball house at $400,000 and that is the figure at which the house stands on the books. Some weeks ago it was stated that the house and grounds had cost about eight hundred thousand or over, and it was intimated that the hotel would have to go down "for all she was worth." It has hertofore been the custom to make it easy for the Kimball, and it is presumed the $400,000 was put down in accordance with the old custom. That assessment is for the building and grounds together.

SOME RICH MEN RAISED.

What will Senator Brown say when he sees this change in his figures?

Last year's assessment	$330,000
This year's assessment	414,000
Increase	$ 84,000

The senator is the largest single real estate owner in the city. If his real estate increases at the rate of $84,000 a year he will soon be a very rich man. The bulk of his property is well located, and rents at good figures without difficulty.

John T. and W. D. Grant own, together, a large amount of real estate. The figures are as follows:

Last year's assessment	$327,100
This year's assessment	341,600
Increase	$ 14,500

Captain W. D. Grant has individually property which was assessed last year at $144,000. It is assessed this year at $165,000. Quite a snug little rise—on the books.

SOME MORE SPECIMEN BRICKS.

Alderman Charley Collier is a rich man himself. He is possessed of real estate to the value (this year) of $145,650. Last year it was assessed at $126,250.

Colonel L. P. Grant has property as follows:

Last year's assessment	$158,350
This year's assessment	179,600
Increase	$21,250

Moore & Marsh have had their assessment raised from $154,900 to $180,900.

Mr. John Ryan has had his assessment raised from $153,500 to $166,700.

The property of Mr. James Lynch was assessed last year at $109,300. He has made some improvements and this year he is in for $130,400.

The assessors are not respectors of persons. They hit the mayor's property like a cyclone. His honor had his property assessed last year at $41,900. This year it is $67,400. This comes mighty near what Hon. Frank Rice would call running a figure 2 under it instead of through it.

In this paragraph it may not be out of place to remark that Hon. Frank Rice has quite a snug amount of real estate which was assessed last year at $63,050 and which has increased this year to $65,350.

Colonel Nat Hammond is stuck to the tune of $6,000. Last year his property was assessed at $48,100. This year the figures are $54,300.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Mr. T. G. Healy has been raised from $188,650 to $214,750. Judge O. A. Lochrane has had his real estate raised from $116,500 to $129,500. Captain J. W. English has had his city property raised from $87,250 to $100,250. Mr. Paul Jones has had his property raised from $54,000 to $60,000. P. & G. T. Dodd have been raised from $39,750 to $45,000. H. T. Inman has been raised from $104,900 to $107,300. W. P. Inman has been raised from $99,850 to $109,150. Mr. Sam Inman has sold some property and his assessment is reduced from $75,250 to $74,050.

There has been no change in the assessment in the property of Messrs. A. D. & G. B. Adair. It remains at $22,500.

The assessment in the property of Mrs. M. B. Chisholm has been raised from $81,250 last year to $94,500 this year. The assessment on Captain Harry Jackson's property has been raised from $75,500 to $84,500.

Mr. L. DeGive's property is assessed at $69,250 this year against $65,250 last year. The assessment in the opera house has been raised from $46,000 to $50,000.

SOME PARTICULAR PIECES.

The Moore & Marsh building is assessed at $120,000, an increase of $20,000. The Centennial building has been raised from $120,000 to $125,000. The Connally building, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama, has been raised from $46,000 to $58,000.

The residence of Mr. Julius L. Brown is assessed at $40,000, and the beautiful new residence of Mr. R. H. Richards, on Peachtree street, is assessed at $40,000. These are the most expensive homes in Atlanta.

Mr. A. G. Rhodes, the furniture man, has $40,000 worth of Atlanta real estate.

Mr. Mike Lynch has $61,750 worth of Atlanta dirt and mortar.

Mrs. Mary A. Dougherty has real estate assessed at $111,700.

NOW WHAT NEXT.

"It is not too high," said one of the assessors yesterday. "The central property was below the spot cash mark away yonder. We have brought it nearer an equality with the residence property, and that is all."

The increase of a million by the "raise" and $500,000 by the new houses gives the city $22,500 per year more revenue.

The assessors are at work footing up the books. Citizens can begin giving in personalty after April 1st, and after May 1st can begin paying taxes.

It may not be amiss to remark that there is no appeal from the figures the assessors put on the property.

Business Good.

"Yes," said Mr. J. P. Stevens yesterday, while talking to a CONSTITUTION man, "I have had an unusual trade this week. I have made some large sales in diamonds and watches, and during the coming week I will have a special exhibit of art goods."

"In what line?"

"I will have a display of the new Burmese ware, which is now enjoying such popularity. It will be the first ever shown in Atlanta, and should be seen by all lovers of art goods."

Services at St. Philip's Church Today.

The usual services will be held at St. Philip's church today. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 4 p. m., Rev. W. H. Hunt officiating.

Processional hymn, No. 50, "O Paradise."	Barnby.
Venite Exultemus Domino	Mormugton.
Glorias.	Dudley Buck.
Te Deum Landamus.—Key B flat	Millard.
Benidictus.—Key F	Lambillotte.
Hymn No. 53.—"Litany."	Spanish Melody.
Hymn No. 532. "Jesus, Lover of my Soul."	Hymnal.
Gloria Tibi,—Key B flat.	Wilson.
Hymn No. 163. "To Thy Temple I Repair."	Hymnal.
Offertory—"Incline Thine Ear."	F. Abt.

Soprano and tenor solos with quartette.

Services at First Methodist Church.

MORNING SERVICE.

Prelude—Adagio from 2d Sonate	Merkel
Anthem—The God of Abraham Praise	Buck
Offertory—Morning Land	Buck
Postlude—Triumphal March in D	Buck

EVENING SERVICE.

Prelude—Tranmerei and Romance	Schumann
Anthem—Praise the Lord	Berg
Offertory—Callest Thou thus, O Master	Smart
Postlude—War March of the Priests	Mendelssohn

Moody and Sankey Meetings.

The arrangements are now nearly all complete for the meetings which are to open on Friday next, at 3:30 o'clock. As the time approaches the interest increases, and the prospects now are for a very large and interesting series of meetings. The reports that are coming from the various points where services have already been held, show wonderful results, and so great things are expected here. The following are the working committees:

BUILDING.

W. A. Hemphill,
H. H. Cabaniss,
R. L. Barry.

MUSIC.

Rev. N. Keff Smith,
Rev. J. B. Hawthorne,
Rev. W. F. Glenn.

FINANCE.

S. M. Inman,
J. W. Rankin,
E. P. Chamberlin,
Henry Hillyer,
H. T. Inman,
M. C. Kiser,
L. B. Nelson,
W. L. Peel.

PRINTING.

A. C. Briscoe,
J. C. Hendrix,
John A. Perdue.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Rev. Z. Eddy,
Rev. J. H. Weaver,
Rev. Henry McDonald,
Rev. T. C. Christian,
Rev. G. B. Strickler,
Rev. E. H. Barnett,
Rev. M. H. Dilliard,
Rev. J. W. Lee,
Rev. T. M. Harris,
Rev. H. D. D. Stratton,
Rev. V. C. Norcross,
Rev. H. C. Crumley,
Rev. William Shaw,
Rev. T. P. Cleveland.

USHER.

H. H. Cabaniss, Chairman.

Ushers to be appointed.

The finance committee is requested to meet at the office of James W. Harle, No. 3 Constitution building, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Baptist Mission Notices.

McDonough street Mission, on Richardson street, near Capitol avenue. Sunday school at 3 p. m. No service at night. Regular prayer meeting Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shop Baptist Mission, corner Ira and Edds streets. Sunday school at 3 p. m., E. S. Lumpkin, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. by F. De S. Helmer, of Y. M. C. A., and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Thurrill. Regular prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Cottage prayer meeting Monday night. All cordially invited to come with us.

Sunday School Celebration.

The thousands of children belonging to Fulton county Sunday-school association are beginning already to talk about the great celebration and to wonder when and where it will be held. Well, we can't divulge the secret just yet, but we will tell them this much: It will be held during the first week in May, and at a very attractive place, with a splendid programme. Let the schools begin at once to practice for the prize song, and select speakers for the prize address. The school that is best prepared is sure to carry off the nice prizes.

A Gourd Full of Gold Watches.

The most unique novelty ever seen in this city of progressive ideas is now in the elegant show window of the large jewelry house of D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets, sign of the large clock. An enormous gourd, which by actual test, holds a bushel and a half of shelled corn, measuring 74 inches in circumference and 22 inches in height, the product of Georgia soil, having been raised in Sumter county, has been filled with gold watches by Messrs. D. N. Freeman & Co., and placed in the above conspicuous position in order that the public may see this wonder of the gourd kingdom.

4-ply linen cuffs, 15 cents a pair; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Sciple Sons are doing a fine business, and they well deserve it, for they keep good material and sell cheap. They are worthy young men, and we note with pleasure their success.

4 blade pocket knives, 25 cents; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall paper and window shades at 46 Marietta st. First class paper hangers, new goods and low prices.

Suspicion Attaches to Them.

No article entering so generally into the food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. For the purpose of underselling those powders of absolute purity and wholesomeness which alone are safe for use in food, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tartar, which contains lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum.

These adulterated powders are "shoved" upon the public with the greatest persistency. Many are given away—left in samples at private residences with circulars containing bogus analysis and certificates and false representations as to their value, etc. The worst of them are introduced to the housekeeper's attention by fraudulent tricks or by bogus samples, the articles when purchased being found to be entirely different from the sample shown. The fact that a powder is sampled from door to door is sufficient to condemn it. A first-class article will sell on its merits. No manufacturer whose goods are of value can afford to give them away, or to test them from door to door, and none but the cheapest make and most inferior or unmarketable goods require te be distributed free in order to get the public to use them, and this method is adopted only by parties who have failed to dispose of their wares through ordinary and legitimate channels.

Free samples of articles of food left at the house should be regarded with suspicion. There is no guarantee of their wholesomeness, while there is real danger that they contain a fatally poisonous compound. Many instances of poisoning from the use of such samples are recorded.

The only safe way is to consign all such samples immediately to the ash barrel, and to turn a deaf ear to the statements made by their venders. It is not worth while to trifle with life and health to the extent of testing every doubtful baking powder that comes along. Better to rely upon an old and reliable brand, like the Royal, which has by a quarter of a century's constant use proved its perfect wholesomeness and efficiency, or some other brand that is not so worthless and cheap that its proprietors can afford to give it away by the cart-load or waste it in making innumerable tests. It is in its favor that the Royal Baking Powder is never given away, sold by means of lotteries, nor accompanied by chromos, spoons, crockery or other gifts, except the gifts of absolute purity, wholesomeness, full weight, and superlative leavening power. Its own merits have been its chief advertisement, and they have secured for it the constant patronage of the American people to an extent beyond the combined sale of all other baking powders. The Royal Baking Powder is certified by all the government chemists as absolutely pure and perfect.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall paper and window shades at 46 Marietta st. First class paper hangers, new goods and low prices.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall paper and window shades at 46 Marietta st. First class paper hangers, new goods and low prices.

THE POULTRY BREEDERS.

A Meeting Yesterday and an Organization—The Approaching Convention.

Yesterday a number of poultry breeders met in the rooms of the department of agriculture for organization and to prepare for the convention which meets here on the 15th of April.

An organization was effected by the selection of the following officers:

President—Mr. Willie Wilson.
Vice-President—Mr. J. J. Toon.
Secretary—Mr. Henry A. Kuhn.
Treasurer—Mr. W. G. Whidby.

After some discussion it was decided to call the society the "Georgia Poultry and Pet Stock union."

A committee, composed of Mr. Oscar Hall, Mr. J. J. Toon and President Wilson was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

The following committee was appointed to receive the visitors on the 15th: W. G. Whidby, R. L. Jones, T. O. Hall, W. B. Henderson, D. U. Sloan, G. H. Eddleman and President Wilson.

The reception committee will meet at ten o'clock Tuesday at the office of the commissioner of agriculture.

The union adjourned to meet next Saturday at ten o'clock in the department of agriculture.

The discussions during the meeting showed a considerable amount of interest in poultry breeding. The union will work hard to make the coming show a success. The convention which will arrange for the show will meet in Atlanta, April 15th.

The following gentlemen were enrolled yesterday as members of the local union: T. O. Hall, Atlanta; G. H. Eddleman, Atlanta. W. Wilson, Atlanta; D. Morrison, West End; R. L. Jones, West End; B. H. Valentine, Atlanta; J. C. P. Johnson, Atlanta; J. C. Culberson, West End; W. N. Sheridan, Atlanta; W. G. Whidby, Atlanta; Henry Kuhn, Atlanta; J. Henley Smith, West End; W. B. Henderson, Atlanta; J. J. Toon, Atlanta; D. U. Sloan, Atlanta; W. E. Venable, West End, Thomas Ware, East Point; M. J. Conley, West End; D. Lathrop, Decatur; E. W. Erwin, Atlanta.

In Memoriam.

The undersigned committee, composed of a member from each of the following societies, i. e.: "Atlanta Missionary Society," "Ladies' Aid Society," "Willing Workers," and "The Christian Women's Georgia Missions," appointed by the Christian church on Hunter street to prepare appropriate resolutions touching the life, character, and services of Sister Mary D. Howell, who has just been taken from our midst by death, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

By what to us, is an inscrutible decree of Divine Providence, our beloved sister, a member of this church and these several societies, which we represent, has been cut off in the midst of great usefulness, with her heart full of love and devotion to the Master's cause and to every good word and work looking to its advancement. She was our leader and counsellor in duty and love, and was a bright example of all the Christian virtues. She was sincere in her friendships, circumspect in her deportment, pleasing and instructive in conversation and kind and helpful to the poor and needy and distressed. In all the relations of life, as daughter, sister, mother and wife, she fulfilled every obligation with loving sympathy, devotion, dignity, fidelity and honor. She was firm and fixed in her sense of duty, true to her convictions and exceedingly well versed in the Scriptures, which she made her daily study and the guide of her life. Her trust in God and faith in His promise was at all times steadfast and unfaltering. She had that "charity that thinketh no evil," and was noted for her unostentatious benevolence. She loved the house of the Lord and delighted in its worship, and ever enjoyed the blissful hope of a glorious immortality. It is not surprising that such a woman had the respect, confidence and love of all who knew her in life, and is now deeply mourned that she is no more. It is not surprising that one who had followed Christ through all her life should have died as she did, with His name the last word upon her lips. We therefore resolve as follows:

1. That in the death of Sister Howell the church and its several societies and the cause of Christ have lost a most excellent, devout and intelligent member, and a co-worker, friend and counsellor whose place will be most difficult to fill.
2. That her whole life, noble in purpose and full of good deeds, was a beautiful poem of Christian excellence, which won our esteem, confidence and love while she was with us, and we shall now, that she is gone, sacredly cherish her memory and strive to emulate her example.
3. That we tender to her immediate family our heartfelt sympathy, and affectionately commend to them the consolatory thought that their much loved mother has only been transferred from her home here to a brighter, sweeter and eternal home in Heaven, where she is to enjoy forever the society of loved and dear ones gone before.
4. That we request that this preamble and resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this church, and copies be furnished the papers of this city and the Christian Standard, of Cincinnati, with the request that they publish the same. Respectfully,

MRS. W. H. HEAD,
Secretary and Treasurer A. M. S.
MRS. ANN BARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer L. A. S.
MISS LUTIE MARSHALL,
Secretary W. W.
MRS. ALBERT HOWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer C. W. G. M.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Funeral Notice.

HANCOCK—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hancock are invited to attend the funeral service of their second daughter, Eulalia, this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from their residence on Forest avenue.

LAWSHE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lawshe are invsted to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence, No. 237 Houston street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Taylor, Wylie & Billey.
Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W Alabama street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay s with us. 6mo.

HIGH'S
MILLINERY
DEPARTMENT.
NOW
DOWN STAIRS.
ENTRANCE
NO. 50 WHITEHALL ST.
MR. R. J. SCOTT, MANAGER,

Miss McKeon, of New York, as head milliner, together with a large corps of efficient trimmers and polite sales ladies.

This department will have no equal in Atlanta. In the first place, I will carry a larger stock, and secondly, I will sell at lower prices than anyone else can or will do.

SPRING • MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
HATS,
RIBBONS
---AND---
Millinery Trimmings,

Now in; the opening of French patterns will occur early in April.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For tomorrow in muslin underwear, corsets, ribbons, straw hats and bustles.

HIGH'S
Notion Department

The world is made up of small things—so is this department. Just opened an elegant line of

Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Passamentaries, Cords, Beads, Epaulets, and a Beautiful Stock of
CARVED-WOOD BUTTONS
—IN ALL SIZES.—

Unparalleled bargains in Ladies' Hand Satchels, The entire stock of a retired manufacturer. Over $5,000 of Leather Goods at a discount of 40 per cent.

5,000 cakes Fine Toilet Soap at 1 cent cake.
300 all-wool Jerseys at $1, worth $1.50.
500 Jerseys at $1.50; cheap at $2.
300 regular $5 Jerseys at $2.50.
200 beautiful Cashmere Shawls at $1.75, worth $3.
Bargains in Capes, Mantles, Shoulder-Scarfs, Tape Shawls, Persian Shawls, that must be closed at once.

HIGH'S HOSIERY
DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with the most elegant line of Spring Hosiery, in all new colors, in Silk, Lisle and Cotton.

IMMENSE DRIVES
FOR
TO-MORROW!
—AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.—

Parasols!
Parasols!
Parasols!

JUST OPENED SATURDAY.

5,000 Parasols and Silk Umbrellas at such extremely low prices, that will fascinate and please the most fastidious, as well as those who want the best for a little money.

HIGH'S
Gents' Furnishing Goods
DEPARTMENT.

Just opened 2,000 more of those 15c. Boys Shirt Waists and 4,000 celebrated Avalon Unlaundried Shirts at 50c.
600 Gents' Satin Scarfs 25c., now spring colors.
1,500 Fine Scarfs, new shades, 35c., actually worth 75c.
1,500 Gents' Fine Gossimer Shirts at 20c., worth 35c.
The Challenge Drawer at 50c.; warranted the best made.
4-Ply All Linen Collars 5c. each.

Do not be misled by other Dry Goods advertisements, but come direct to Headquarters and you will find that you save money by it.

J. M. HIGH,
The Regulator
—AND—
Controller
—OF—
LOW PRICES.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,
46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street.

BURMESE WARE

I desire to call attention to the LATEST NOVELTY in ART GOODS, of which I display this week the first ever shown in Atlanta.

This new ware has a PLUSH FINISH, producing a new and striking effect, the features of which are, the delicate colors tastefully blended into each other, having a beautiful, velvet-like appearance.

These goods are produced in

ICE CREAM SETS,
SUGAR AND CREAMS,
Vases, Candlesticks, Berry Dishes,
WATER SERVICES,

and other useful articles, as well as purely ornamental pieces for decorative purposes.

Special Display of Art Goods
THIS WEEK.

J. P. STEVENS,
JEWELER,
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

Amusements.

BASEBALL MONDAY.
CHICAGO BLUES vs. ATLANTAS
GAME CALLED AT THREE O'CLOCK,

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 2 and 3, | GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30,
Mr. Lawrence
BARRETT,
Supported by his Excellent Company, in

Friday Night, } RICHELIEU!
Saturday Matinee, } YORICK'S LOVE!
Saturday Night, } JULIUS CAESAR!

Sale of seats will begin Wednesday morning, at Wilson & Bruckner's. Reserved seats for night—Parqet and Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00. Matinee—Parquet and Circle, $1.25; Balcony, 75c.
mh28,30,31 ap1,2,3.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO VERY
Cheap Pamphlet Printing

And we will make it to your interest to get our prices before you contract for work of this kind.

Call on or address
THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,
mh28 1w Atlanta, Ga.

H. L. DAVIS,
WHOLESALE
Commission Lumber Dealer,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE 37 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Refer to Bank of the State of Georgia and the retail lumber trade of the city.
1mc 7or8p h21 1m su th

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

17.7 ACRES WOODLAND
At 5-Mile Post,
SAND TOWN ROAD.

I WILL SELL, AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR, ON sale day, 1st Tuesday, 6th day of April, 177 acres woodland, in land lot 84, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., as per plat. The Sand Town public road runs across the line. There are 4 tracts south of the road, containing from 43 to 45 acres, each, with nice branch on every lot. Beautiful building sites on public road on each tract. All well timbered and lay nice for small farms. The part north of the road is also divided into 4 tracts. The 5-mile post stands on this property. The public road is macadamized 3 miles from the courthouse, and the gravel and rock are piled for the balance. Parties wanting small wood tracts are invited to examine it. Sold with approved titles. Terms, one-half cash, balance 12 months, with 8 per cent interest. G. W. ADAIR.
,14,21,28,apr4-6

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

GRAND
NAVAL DRILL
—AND—
Sham Battle
BY THE U. S. FLEET
—AT—
PENSACOLA, FLA.,
April 4th to 15th, 1886.

To enable the many desiring to witness this grand event the

ATLANTA & WEST POINT
RAILROAD
Will Sell Excursion Tickets
April 4th to 14th, Inclusive.
Atlanta to Pensacola
AND RETURN, AT THE
VERY LOW RATE $10.65

A Daily line of Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars will run from Atlanta to Pensacola without change.

Leaving Atlanta 1:20 p. m.
Arriving Pensacola Next Morning.

For tickets, Sleeping Car Berths and general information, call on or address

FRED D BUSH, District Passenger Agent, No. 28 Wall Street.
T. F. McCANDLESS, Traveling Pass. Agent, No. 9 Pryor street, Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent Louisville, Ky.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, General Passenger Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

CRIME COLLECTED

AND GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC IN SMALL DOSES.

W. R. Phillips, the Broad Street Money Lender, Fined Three Hundred Dollars and Cost—A Young Man has Trouble About His Board Bill—Other Items of News.

W. R. Phillips, furniture dealer and money lender on Broad street, was fined $300 and cost in police court yesterday morning by Judge Anderson.

This is the largest fine ever assessed in police court in Atlanta.

Mr. Phillips has been in business on Broad street for some time. He buys and sells furniture, lends money on real estate, buys bonds and discounts notes. Several days ago Patrolman Hunter, in searching the book of licenses, ascertained that Mr. Phillips was not registered as a pawnbroker. He then charged him with doing

A PAWNBROKER'S BUSINESS

without paying the license. When the case was called Mr. Phillips entered a plea of not guilty. A long list of witnesses were sworn in against the defendant, and by them some interesting stories were told. One witness stated that a friend of his had pawned a watch with the defendant for $5, and that when the watch was redeemed the defendant charged him $1.50. Another witness swore that he had pawned an overcoat with the defendant, while several others told the same stories.

The defendant admitted that he discounted paper and bought furniture. He denied that he was a pawnbroker and said that he never advanced money on jewelry or any valuable, but that he purchased them absolutely and was always willing to sell them back to the owner if he called for them before he sold them.

WHAT THE COURT DID.

Judge Anderson said that he thought the charge against the defendant had been sustained, and that he would expect Mr. Phillips to pay the city $300 and costs, two hundred the amount of the license for a year, and one hundred for failing to take out the license and registering. The court room was crowded when the case was tried, and the heavy fine created quite a sensation. Mr. Phillips declined to pay the fine, and gave notice of an appeal. He says that he will carry the case through every court in the state before he will pay the fine. Judge Anderson says that the evidence adduced in police court against the defendant will convict him in any court in the world.

FOR HIS BOARD BILL.

C. E. Ricketts, a young white man, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman English.

Ricketts was charged with cheating and swindling.

The complainant in the case is Mrs. J. M. Fluker, who keeps a boarding house. Ricketts came to Atlanta about three months ago and secured board with Mrs. Fluker. Soon after taking up his abode in the house Ricketts lost his overcoat. Some one stole it from the hat rack in the hallway. Ricketts asked Mrs. Fluker about the loss, suggesting that she ought to make it good, but she declined to do so. Yesterday Ricketts appeared in the hallway, having his valise in his hand. He seemed

READY FOR A TRIP

and informed Mrs. Fluker that he was going to Chicago. He was indebted to the lady in the sum of twenty-two dollars, and when she asked him to pay the bill he said that he thought the loss of his overcoat would make things even. Ricketts then walked out of the house, and going to the East Tennessee depot purchased a ticket to Chicago. Mrs. Fluker did not like the manner in which she had been treated, and following Ricketts to the East Tennessee depot, requested Patrolman English to arrest him. He was conducted to police headquarters and locked up. Subsequent to his incarceration Mr. Fluker swore out a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling and then attached his baggage.

FOR STEALING A DOG.

Wesley Todd and Foster Mitchell, two negro men, were arrested yesterday by Patrolman Reeves on a warrant charging him with stealing a dog. Last December the two darkies went down to Campbell county on a hunt and borrowed two dogs from a farmer. They failed to return the dogs, and yesterday the faamer armed with warrants for their arrest came to Atlanta. Both prisoners satisfied the prosecutor and late last night were released.

GONE BACK TO ARKANSAS.

Last night soon after dark, a stranger wearing a broad brim hat walked into the city prison and asked for Chief Connolly. The chief was present, and manifesting himself, asked what was wanted. The stranger stated that he was an Arkansas officer and that he had come for Buffington, the young man charged with horse stealing. The Arkansas man then revealed his credentials and presenting a requisition, paid the arresting fees and took charge of the prisoner. The officer reached Atlanta yesterday afternoon, but fearing that Buffington's friends would make an effort to detain him did not show up until just before his train left. The officer managed to get his prisoner out of the city safely.

A PAIR OF STOLEN BRACELETS.

Amos Gresham was a passenger on the Central road train that reached the city yesterday at noon. On the same train was a negro named Jim Edwards. Gresham left his seat in the smoker, where his valise was resting, and went back into the ladies' coach. When he returned to the sleeper he found his valise open, and, upon examination, discovered that a pair of fine bracelets were gone. For some reason Gresham suspected Edwards, and when the train reached Atlanta Gresham stated the case to Patrolman Thompson, who at once began working it. He soon arrested Edwards, and subsequently found the stolen jewelry.

Gilbert Lamar, charged with stealing five dollars from Mr. John Carrigan, was arrested yesterday by Special Officer White.

Annie Rigsby was fined fifteen dollars and cost in police court yesterday morning for drunk and disorderly conduct.

STRUCK WITH A STONE.

Last night several boys congregated about Stall's store on Decatur street and behaved in a very boisterous manner. Stall ordered them away, and instantly the crowd began throwing stones at him. One stone struck Stall on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

George Johnson got drunk and raised a row on Peters street yesterday. He resisted Patrolman Reeves, who wanted to arrest him, and was knocked down and subsequently locked up.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The May Meeting in Savannah—An Outline of the Programme.

Professor S. C. Caldwell, of the Rome female college, was in the city yesterday. In the course of a brief conversation with a CONSTITUTION man, the professor spoke of the approaching meeting in Savannah, of the State Teachers association, of which he is president.

"It will be our twentieth annual meeting," said the professor.

"And when will it be held?"

"On the 4th, 5th and 6th of May. Our programme embraces addresses and papers by Governor McDaniel, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of Emory college, Professor Barrow of the State university, Mrs. Mary Mayes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas, Mrs. R. D. Ricord, Professor E. Dorman Steele, Dr. G. B. Strickler, Dr. Venable, of the university of Virginia, Professor LeConte Stevens of Brooklyn, Professor Derry of the Wesleyan college at Macon, Col. Moody of Columbus, Professor Bass of Atlanta, Professor Gounon of Americus and others."

"Will there be a large attendance?"

"Yes, we expect probably four hundred. The railroads offer us the same rates given to the encampment, and the boarding houses also give special rates."

Professor Caldwell is one of our most prominent educators, and the association of which he is the head has during its twenty year's existence exercised a strong influence in shaping the legislation under which our school system has gradually grown to its present proportions. Atlanta will send a large delegation to the convention.

RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

The R. R. Y. M. C. A. Tenders a Reception to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The members of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association gave a reception to the Firemen's brotherhood last night which was largely attended by members of both organizations.

Mr. G. C. Jenner, chairman of the railroad work in this city, made a most felicitous address of welcome. Mr. J. S. Wheeler, of Mobile, Alabama, in behalf of the brotherhood of locomotive fireman, made an eloquent response, reviewing the aims and purposes of the B. of L. F. He gave a short history of the order and vividly portrayed the high moral character to which its members sought to attain. He beautifully and touchingly alluded to the devotion of the mothers, wives and sisters of firemen to the good of their beloved order. His address was followed by Secretary Bosard who made a stirring speech encouraging work in any organization that has for its object the elevation of human character.

Mr. William Hugo, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in a neatly worded speech emphasized the unity of the aims of the B. of L. F. and R. R. Y. M. C. A. He cordially commended to the firemen of the railroad association and the privilege and benefits it offers to railroad men of all classes.

Mr. Ed Kidwell, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Atlanta, who was present by invitation, made a short, but elegant address, commending to the brothers the facilities offered by the R. R. Y. M. C. A. for their social, intellectual and moral advancement.

Refreshments, consisting of such good things as only railway ladies know how to provide, were served and ample justice was done them.

Miss Adelaide sung "As I've Nothing Else to Do" in her charming manner and elicited the hearty applause of all present. Master Raymond Hudson played upon the accordeon a few selections to the delight of every one.

A vocal duett by Miss Glenn and W. R. Bosard pleased all.

Professor Christianer rendered an organ solo which showed to advantage his thorough mastery of his art.

Mr. Fred Massa was present and rendered several selections upon the accordeon in a manner which astonished all.

The programme which was informal was interspersed with short talks by A. B. Barker, T. G. Gresham, W. C. Wall, C. M. Hudson.

By special request J. S. Wheeler sung "I will Stand to my Friend."

A hearty vote of thanks was given the ladies for the generous collation.

After a good social time, in which many new acquaintances were made, the brothers joined in singing "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

The following are the names of the visiting brothers and the members of their respective lodges:

Wm. Hugo, No. 14 Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Hugo, No. 14 Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Colby, No. 82 Minneapolis, Minn.; H. Keler, No. 85 Fargo, Dak.; E. Lewis, No. 139 Fulare, Cal.; F. D. Teter, J. H. Tilford, H. Straining, A. G. Frediking, No. 236 Hinton, West Va.; G. F. Dooner, 245 Savannah, Ga.; J. S. Wheeler, 277 Mobile, Ala.; G. Young, 296 Knoxville, Tenn.

The Atlanta lodge, No. 247, was well represented by A. B. Barker, C. W. Sentre, C. Bellows, T. W. Nichols, R. M. Davis, E. Miller, H. Waters, J. W. Nolen, J. J. O'Neal J. W. Baird.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Young Men's Christian Association to Meet in This City.

The state convention of the Young Men's Christian association will meet in Atlanta on Thursday next, and remain in session three days.

Seventeen associations, permanently organized in the state, will be represented.

The opening exercises of the session will be held in the association hall on Thursday morning, and the subsequent meetings will be held in the different churches. The committee having in charge the meetings will see that they are so arranged as not to conflict with the Moody and Sankey meetings. The session will be attended by several prominent association workers and the committee on arrangements will scatter these gentlemen through the three days' session so that a most attractive programme will be presented each day. Among those who will attend are: Major Joseph Hardie, of Selma, Ala.; Captain C. W. Lovelace, Marion, Ala.; Mr. E. W. Watkins and Mr. L. D. Wishard, traveling and college secretary of the international committee; State Secretary M. B. Williams.

On Thursday night Dr. A. G. Haygood will address the convention. "Why Specialize Work for the Young Men?" will be his theme. In the state there are now seventeen associations in good working order. The following programme will be presented for the attention of the delegates:

How can we make the best use of this convention?

(Conversation.)

What are we doing for our young men?
(Three minute written reports from local fields.)
Why specialize work for young men?
Work for young men—
  Social.
  Physical.
  Intellectual.
  Spiritual.
Importance of meetings for young men only; how established and how maintained.
The Bible in Association work.
Difficulties in local fields and how to overcome them.

(Conversation.)

Can associations in small towns become permanent?
The financial problem in local associations; how can it be solved?
College work.
Boy's work.
Railroad work.
How can the ladies help?
Question drawer.
State work of Georgia; how to develop it and make it permanent.

Something New.

Mr. Robert Mitchell whose place of business is at 230 Wheat street, has recently patented several articles which are destined to attract considerable attention. One of these is a combination wardrobe and bedstead, and the others a mosquito canopy. Several bids for their manufacture have already been placed and there seems to be good prospects for another Atlanta enterprise. Both the articles must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

MARCH TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, March 27, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Northern	10	Ocmulgee	8
Western	9	Macon	4
Northeastern	6	Chattahoochee	20
Blue Ridge	6	Pataula	9
Cherokee	10	Southwestern	13
Rome	7	Albany	5
Coweta	6	Oconee	4
Flint	18	Brunswick	2

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

Nos. 2 and 3. Argument concluded.
No. 4. Bridwell vs. Bridwell et al. Certiorari, from Richmond. Argued. W. K. Miller, for plaintiff in error. W. H. Fleming, for defendants.
No. 5. Paschal vs. State. Withdrawn.
No. 6. Mathewson vs. Belmont Flouring Mill Company. Trover, from city court of Richmond county. Argued. Adolph Brandt, for plaintiff in error. Foster & Lamar, for defendant.
No. 7. Fleming vs. The Fire Association of Philadelphia et al. Damages for false imprisonment, from Richmond. Argued. W. H. Fleming; Foster & Lamar for plaintiff in error. W. T. Gary for defendants.
No. 8. Lorillard & Company vs. Barrett & McMaster. Attachment and claim, from city court of Richmond county. J. I. Hook, for plaintiff in error. J. S. & W. T. Davidson, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Hook, the court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

DE-LEC-TA-LAVE.

If children's first teeth received proper care and treatment, the second set would be all the better for it. Let your dentist treat them; and keep them clean and healthy by using Delectalave For sale by all druggists.

PEYTON H. SNOOK,

T. C. F. H. L. G.

The Rush Still Continues

Hundreds of Customers Crowd My Warerooms!

Many Failing to be Waited on!

To all such I will simply say make yourselves at home. until your turn comes.

I will open next week some of the Handsomest Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits ever shown South. And while these Suites are special orders to be delivered in a few days, I will be glad to have my friends to call and see them. I will also show over

600 COMPLETE SUITES

in every variety and price, ranging from $15 to $1,000.

Remember I have the only $37.50 Marble Top Toilet Washstand, ten piece Walnut Ash or Cherry stained suit in America, while my $25.00 ten piece suit cannot be duplicated in Georgia. On these two class of suits I can safely rest my claim of the

Cheapest Furniture House

IN GEORGIA.

Think of buying a handsome parlor suit for $35.00, or folding lounge for $10.00, or marble top table for $3.50. My Sales are simply immense, fully twice as much as the same period of any previous year.

My stock is the finest in the South, and I propose in future to carry a full line of real elegant hand-made expensive furniture from the factories: Nelson, Mattox & Co., Phoenix Furniture Co. and Berkley Gay Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids.

These suites are considered by dealers all over the country as

Strictly First Class,

And probably the finest cabinet work in the country.

I am also agent for Mark's Adjustable chair—shown at the Atlanta Exposition—and admired by all; the most comfortable as well as the most expensive chair in

THE WORLD,

ranging from $50 to $100.

I will receive Monday morning one hundred dozen Rattan Chairs, which were used one season at Catoosa Springs—extra strong and durable—for Hall use or dining chairs at Hotels, that will be

SOLD AT HALF PRICE

in large lots. Summer resort hotel-keepers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Don't forget, if you want anything in the way of Furniture, my house is headquarters. My prices are low. My terms are easy, and I have

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Stock to Select from.

P. H. SNOOK.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

Our Mr. L. P. James is now in New York purchasing the latest novelties. McConnell & James.

Dominoes, 5 cents a set; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall,

You Can't Beat the 36

Acres near Grant park for sale by Sam'l W. Goode. Two cottages to be built in front of it this year, across the road.

Fine needles, 3 papers for 5c; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah* 6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll* 8 30 am	To Macon* 2 45 pm
" Macon* 12 40 pm	To Savannah* 6 50 pm
"Savannah* 9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville* 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga* 5 51 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta 8 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Rome 8 40 pm
" Chata'go* 2 25 pm	To Marietta 4 45 pm
" Chata'ga* 6 37 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattanooga* 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Mo'tgomy* 7 22 am	To Opelika 7 35 am
" Akron 10 05 am	To Mo'tgom'y* 1 20 pm
" Mo'tgom'y* 2 25 pm	To Akron 4 25 pm
" Opelika 4 15 pm	To Mo'tgom'y* 9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 45 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
" Covingt'n 7 55 am	To Decatur 9 35 am
" Decatur 10 40 am	To Clarkston 1 25 pm
" Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
" Clarkston 3 30 pm	To Covington 5 50 pm
" Augusta* 5 40 pm	To Augusta* 8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e 8 25 am	To Charlotte* 7 40 am
" Charlo'e* 12 40 pm	To Gainesville 4 00 pm
" Charlo'e* 9 40 pm	To Charlotte* 4 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm* 7 20 am	To Birming'm* 8 05 am
" Bir'g'm* 4 00 pm	To Birming'm* 4 30 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

Day Express From South No. 14 11 15 am	Day Express North, E. and West No 14 12 15 pm
Cannon Ball From South No. 12 2 55 am	Night Express North, E. and West No 12 3 00 am
Day Express From North No. 13 3 30 pm	Cannon Ball South for Florida No. 11 6 00 am
Night Express From North No. 11 4 45 am	Fast Express South for Florida No. 13 4 00 pm
New York Lim. From North. No 15 9 40 am	New York Lim. North N. Y., Phil. etc No 16 4 23 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

Atlanta Loan and Banking Co.

J. R. GRAMLING........President.
J. W. HARLE........Vice-President.
WILLARD H. NUTTING........Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. R. GRAMLING, J. W. HARLE,
J. W. RANKIN, J. C. HALLMAN,
J. A. ANDERSON, H. H. CABANISS,
DR. J. S. TODD.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE loans on real estate for long or short time, payable in monthly installments. Applications can be made to any of the officers or directors.

Any person wishing to take stock in company can procure same by applying at once.

fin col2t sun

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.

FOR SALE—
Georgia State 4½ per cent Bonds.

Loans on city residences and business property negotiated.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital & Surplus $300,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., March 27, 1886.

ABSTRACT OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS made by the treasurer and the comptroller general under article 7, section 15, of the constitution of Georgia, showing the financial condition of the state for the quarter ending December 31, 1885:

ASSETS.

Bonds of M. & N. G. R. R.	$ 66,233 62
186 shares G. R.R. stock	25,000 00
440 shares of S. & A. Tel. Co. stock	10,000 00
Western & Atlantic R. R.	not estimated
Public buildings	not estimated
Lot on Decatur street, Atlanta	not estimated
1,833 shares Bank State of Georgia	worthless
800 shares Bank of Augusta	worthless
10,000 shares A. & G. R. R.	worthless

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt	$8,791,885 00

RECEIPTS.

Taxes from all sources	$ 714,386 88
Rental W. & A. R. R.	75,000 00
From all other sources	86,793 43
Bal. in treasury October 1, 1885	484,190 73
	$1,360,371 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Civil establishment	$ 26,173 05
Public debt	297,784 36
Public institutions	76,108 85
New capital	69,368 75
Sundry disbursements	27,739 18
Legislative pay roll (session 1885)	116,243 70
School fund	58,167 39
Bal. in treasury December 31, 1885	688,785 76
	$1,360,371 04

Ordered: That the foregoing abstract, which I have examined and found correct, be published in the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, the Journal and the Capital.

HENRY D. MCDANIEL,
By the Governor. Governor.
HOWARD E. W. PALMER, Sec. Ex. Dept.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 27, 1886.

There is nothing new or specially interesting to say of the market this week, the active demand for all good investments continuing. The labor troubes in the west seems to stimulate rather than depress prices of securities in that locality, and are without apparent effect in other quarters, except Wall street, where ups and downs are easily produced by almost anything touching values of speculative stocks and bonds.

The most surprising and remarkable transaction in funding operations of recent date was the placing of a loan of $2,250,000 by the State of Ohio last Wednesday at 2.73 interest. These bonds have an average of ten years to run, and were taken by Mr. Albert Netter, a prominent security broker of Cincinnati.

The lowest rate at which any loan of this character has heretofore been placed was 3 per cent, but if rates continue to fall people will be offering their money after awhile for nothing if the borrower will pay the tax on it.

Local securities are without change of consequence, except Georgia railroad stock, which continues to advance, and by many investors is booked for 200 before the advance is stopped. This looks like a giddy figure, but at 200 the stock will net 5 per cent—a better rate than almost any first-class security to be had.

In the money centers bank balances are gradually falling off and rates advancing, though ample accommodations can be had on good paper or collaterals very cheap.

Our home banks report the mercantile demand as increasing, but money is plentiful for legitimate business.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	107	108
Ga. 6s	104	106
Ga. 7s 1886	101½	102
Ga. 7s, gold	112½	114
Ga. 7s, 1896	123	125
S. C. Brown	107	109
Savannah 5s	99	101
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	127
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	114	116
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	122
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	116	118
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	109	111
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	101	104
Atlanta 5s	107	109
Augusta 7s	103	105
Macon 6s	110	112
Columbus 5s	94	96
ATNANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	103	110
B'k State Ga	120	150
Gate City Nat	100	105
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	109	111

R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. R. 6s, 1910	110	112
Ga. R. 6s, 1922	109	111
Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
C. C. & A. 1st	114	115
A. & C. 1st	123	125
A. & C. inc	105	107
M. & A. ind	100	103
W. of Ala. 1st	106	108
do. 2d	112	114
Ga. Pac. ind	110	112
Ga. Pac. 2d mortgage	46	48
E. T. Va. & Ga 1st consol 5s	75	80
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	185	190
At. & Char	93	95
Southwest'n	119	121
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	77	79
Central deb	98	100
Aug. & Sav	119	121
A. & W. Pt	98	100
do. deb	103	105
C. C. & A.	80	85

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The stock market opened strong on a more favorable outlook for an early settlement of the strike in the southwest, and first prices were generally ⅛ to ⅝ per cent higher, while Jersey Central went up ⅞. During the forenoon Lackawanna, Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental were active, with moderate business in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Grangers, Vanderbilts and Delaware and Hudson, and prices made further advances. There was a moderate decline after midday in smaller business, due in part to realizing. The market finally closed firm to strong at figures which show from fractions to over 1 per cent advance, compared with last evening. The excepiions to the general strength were Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental, Texas and Pacific and Union Pacific, which were lower, owto the reported breaking off of Transcontinental negotiations.

Exchange 486¾. Money 2½@1½. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $128,141,000; currency $13,190,000. Governments dull; 4s 126¼; 3s 100⅞. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	100½	Mobile & Ohio	11½
do. Class B 5s	106	N. & C.	46
Ga. 6s	*100½	N. O. Pac. 1sts	62
Ga. 7s mortgage	*101¾	N. Y. Central	101½
North Carolinas	85½	Norfolk & W'n pre.	28
do. new	22	Northern Pacific	24¼
do. funding	12	do. preferred	51⅜
S. C. con. Brown	109½	Pacific Mail	50½
Tennessee 6s	58	Reading	24¾
Virginia 6s	*44	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	55	Richmond & Dan	75
Chesap'ke & Ohio	9	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	31
Chicago & N. W.	106¼	Rock Island	‡124⅛
do. preferred	137	St. Paul	87¼
Del. & Lack	128¼	do. preferred	118
Erie	25¼	Texas Pacific	11⅜
East Tenn	3	Union Pacific	45⅜
Lake Shore	82	N. J. Central	48⅜
L. & N.	39¼	Missouri Pacific	104¾
Memphis & Char	32	Western Union	66⅜
*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend.		†Offered. §Asked.	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 27, 1886.

New York—The tone of the cotton market was steady all day, and futures closed without much change. Spots, middling 9⅛c.

Net receipts today 10,564 bales, against 3,208 bales last year; exports 16,137 bales; last year 14,754 bales; stock 875,563 bales; last year 689,012 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	9.00@......	9.03@ 9.04
April	9.02@......	9.03@ 9.04
May	9.15@......	9.16@ 9.17
June	9.25@......	9.27@ 9.28
July	9.33@......	9.35@ 9.36
August	9.41@......	9.43@ 9.44
September	9.26@......	9.29@ 9.30
October	9.12@ 9.14	9.15@ 9.16
November	9.07@......	9.11@ 9.12

Closed quiet and steady; sales 93,000 bales.

Local—Cotton steady at the following quotations: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8½c; low middling 8¼c; strict good ordinary 8c; good ordinary 7¾c; ordinary 7½c; middling stains 8c; tinges 8¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	9
Air-Line Railroad	35
Georgia Railroad	26
Central Railroad	3
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	10
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	13
Georgia Pacific Railroad	1
Total	97
Receipts previously	155,513
Total	155,610
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	156,043

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	718
Shipments previously	118,164
Local consumption previously	6,787
Total	125,669
Actual stock on hand	30,374

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	97
Same day last year	17
Showing an increase of	80
Receipts since September 1	155,610
Same time last year	168,558
Showing a decrease of	12,948

NEW YORK, March 27—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: It was largely a Saturday market with both sides engaged in evening up for the week. Moderate fluctuations occurred with the bulk of the business done at a slightly lower range, but the close stood at fully last evening's figures and steady. The issue of April notices was large and liquidation free, and this fact, in conjunction with full port receipts, failing to result in a more serious shading was looked upon by bulls as a favorable feature, but drew in no fresh demand. Foreign advices were generally rather tame.

NEW YORK, March 27—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,890,107 bales, of which 2,350,807 bales are American, against 2,691,176 bales and 2,158,776 respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 27,368 bales. Receipts from plantations 29,928. Crop in sight 5,966,178 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—12:15 p.m.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 4 15-16; middling Orleans 5; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 25,000; American 14,600; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 4 57-64; May and June delivery 4 59-64; June and July delivery 4 63-64, 4 62-64; August and September delivery 5 4-64, 5 3-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—1:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,000 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 57-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 57-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 59-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 62-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5, buyers; August and September delivery 5 3-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 1-64, sellers; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, March 27—Cotton quiet; sales 641 bales; middling uplands 9⅛; middling Orleans 9 7-16; net receipts 122; gross 3,275; consolidated net receipts 10,564; exports to Great Britain 8,480; to France 3,918; to continent 3,704.

GALVESTON, March 27—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 483 bales; gross 483; sales 23; stock 38,785.

NORFOLK, March 27—Cotton steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts 1,328 bales; gross 1,328; stock 38,344; sales 244; exports to Great Britain 5,643; coastwise 2,137.

BALTIMORE, March 27—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅛; net receipts none bales; gross 206; sales —; stock 31,043; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, March 27—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts 750 bales; gross 1,829; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, March 27—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 817 bales; gross 884; sales none; stock 5,317; exports coastwise 240.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Cotton dull; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 8 bales; gross 214; sales none; stock 18,290.

SAVANNAH, March 27—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 1,126 bales; gross 1,126; sales 250; stock 36,678, exports to continent 3,704.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 5,228 bales; gross 5,772; sales 3,000; stock 313,473; exports to Great Britain 2,817; to France 3,918; coastwise 3,235.

MOBILE, March 27—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 96 bales; gross 114; sales 200; stock 37,304; exports coastwise 833.

MEMPHIS, March 27—Cotton dull; middling 8⅝; net receipts 513 bales; shipments 1,515; sales 900; stock 110,218.

AUGUSTA, March 27—Cotton easier; middling 8⅝; net receipts 152 bales; shipments —; sales 360.

CHARLESTON, March 27—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 8⅝; net receipts 819 bales; gross 819; sales none; stock 51,719.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 27—There was an active speculation in wheat today, and during the early part of the feeling was very strong with advancing prices. Buying was keen, both on short and long interest, based on improved cables and export inquiry. May advanced to 82 11-16c, but offerings became heavy at this figure and a steady decline to 81¾c followed with a rally near the close to 81⅝c.

Very little interest was shown in either corn or oats, and prices developed only slight changes with a slightly easier feeling in oats.

Provisions were a shade easier.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 27, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
March	76⅞	76⅞	76¾	76¼
PORK.				
March	9 62½	9 62½	9 62½	9 62½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	5 30	5 30	5 30	5 30

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 27—Flour—Best patent $6.25@$6.50; extra fancy $5.60@$5.75; fancy $5.25@5.50; extra family $4.90@$5.00; choice family $4.25@$4.50; family $4.00@$4.25; extra $3.75@$4.00. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.04@$1.06; No. 3 do. $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn meal—Plain 56c; bolted 56; pea meal $1.10. Grits—$3.25. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 55c; No. 2 white mixed 55c; No. 2 mixed 51c. Oats—Red rust proof 60c; No. 2 mixed 45.. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

BALTIMORE, March 27—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@4.10; family $4.35@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.10; Rio brands $4.62@$4.87. Wheat, southern firm and quiet; western higher and firm; southern red 94@96; amber 97@99; No. 1 Maryland 95 bid; No. 2 western winter red spot and March 92¾ bid Corn, southern firmer and fairly active; western easier and active; southern white 45@47; yellow 45@46¾.

NEW YORK, March 27—Flour, southern unchanged; common to fair extra $3.40@$3.60; good to choice $3.90@$5.45. Wheat, spot about 1c higher; ungraded red 82@90; do. white 90½; No. 2 red April 93⅞@94. Corn, spot ¼@½c lower; ungraded 42@45¾; No. 2 46 in elevator. Oats dull and without quotable change; No. 2 36⅝@36¾. Hops steady; demand light; common to choice 7@15.

ST. LOUIS, March 27—Flour unchanged; family $3.25@$3.35; choice $3.80@$3.90; patent $5.10@$5.40. Wheat fairly active; closed about unchanged; No. 2 red cash 88¾@89; May 90@91¼. Corn dull and easy; No. 2 mixed cash 34; May 34⅛@34¼. Oats very dull; No. 2 mixed cash 30½.

CHICAGO, March 27—Flour unchanged; southern $4.40@$4.85. Wheat opened strong but closed at about yesterday's figures; No. 2 March 76⅞@77⅜; May 81¾@82 7-16; No. 2 spring 76¾@79¼. Corn quiet and easy; cash 35⅜@35⅝; March 35¼@35⅜; May 38⅝@38¾. Oats easy; No. 2 cash 29¼@29½; March 25⅞@27¼; May 31@31⅜.

CINCINNATI, March 27—Flour heavy; family $3.90@$4.10; fancy $4.40@$4.60. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 89@90. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 37½. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 32@32¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 27—Grain quiet. Wheat, No 2 red 90. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38; do. white 38. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 32½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 27—Coffee— Fancy Rio 11@11½; choice 9½@10¼; prime 9¼@10; fair 9@9¼; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 7¼c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 7¼c; standard granulated 6⅞c; standard A 6⅝c; off A 6⅛; white extra C 5⅞c; yellow C 5⅝c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 45c; choice kettle 43c; prime kettle 30@35c; choice centrifugal 35c: primecut 25@30c; fair do. 20@25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27@30. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 80c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c: Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls. $6.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls. $3.50: kits 50. pails 55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ⅌ gross, $1.13; ⅌ 200, $1.75; ⅌ 300, $3.50; ⅌ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5⅝c. Rice, choice imported. 6; prime, 5½; fair, 4½. Salt—Virginia, 80c. Cheese—Full cream, 12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime 6½@10. Sugar dull and a shade lower; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; prime to strictly prime 4⅞; common to good common 4¼; good fair 4¾; inferior 2@3¼; Louisiana centrifugals, offwhite to choice 6@6⅛; prime yellow clarified 5⅝. Molasses, Louisiana open kettle choice 26@28; strictly prime to good prime 32; prime 20@22; good common 13@14; centrifugal, prime to strictly prime 16@30; common to good common 13. Rice, Louisiana ordinary to prime 3¼@5½.

NEW YORK, March 27—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull at 8¾. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 4 13-16@5; refined, C 5@5⅛; extra C 5½@5¾; white extra C 5⅝; yellow 4¾@5; off A 5⅞; mould A 6½; standard A 5 13 16; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 6⅝; powdered 6 11-16@6¾; granulated 6¼; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses unchanged; 50-test 18. Rice steady; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, March 27—Sugar unchanged; hards refined, 7@7½; New Orleans 5@5¾.

CHICAGO, March 27—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6⅝; granulated 7⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 27 — Provisions very dull. Pork $10.25. Lard firm at 5.85. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 5.25; short ribs 5.35; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5½; short rib —; short clear 5⅝. Bacon, long clear 5 75; short ribs 5.85@5.90; short clear 5.95@6.00; hams 8½@11.

CHICAGO, March 27—Provisions, mess pork quiet and easy; cash $9.62½@$9.65; May $9.70@$9.80. Lard easier; cash 5.67½@6.00; May 6.00@6.02½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.95@4.00; short rib 5.30@5.32½; short clear 5.60@5.65.

LOUISVILLE, March 27—Provisions active and unchanged. Bacon, clear rib 5.80; sides 6.00; shoulders 4½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.45; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Mess pork $10.75. Hams, sugar-cured 9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 7¾@8.

CINCINNATI, March 27—Pork quiet at $10.00 Lard dull and lower at 5.90@5 95. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 3⅝; short ribs 5⅝. Bacon unchanged: shoulders 4⅝; short ribs 5.95; short clear 6.10

ATLANTA, March 27—Bulk clear rib sides 6c. Sugar-cured hams, 10 ℔ average, 10½c; do. 14 ℔ average 10c. Lard—Leaf tierces, refined 6¾c.

NEW YORK, March 27—Pork unchanged; new mess spot $11.00. Middles dull; long clear 5⅝. Lard 2@3 points lower and dull; western steam spot 6.32½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 27—Turpentine quiet at 37; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.15: crude turpentine firm; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $2.25.

SAVANNAH, March 27—Turpentine quiet at 37; sales 300 barrels; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.15@$1.25; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 27—Turpentine dull at 40; rosin, strained 80; good strained 95@$1.00.

NEW YORK, March 27—Rosin dull at $1.05@$1.07½; turpentine dull at 42½.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, March 27—There are enough mules and horses on the market to supply the demands. Mules—14 to 14½ hands $90@$110; 14½ to 15 hands $110@$135. Horses—plug $85@$100; drive $125@$175.

CINCINNATI, March 27—Hogs steady; common and light $3.50@$4.40; packing and butchers $4.10@$4.55.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 27— Leather— Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@23; best 25@30c; whiteoak sole 35@40c; harness leather 30@35c; black upper 35@45c.

THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

BUSINESS OFF.—In the revenue department there is very little doing, and yet the men appear to be busy all the time.

GONE TO GAINESVILLE.—Mr. Edward Robertson has packed up his spirits and bar fixtures and moved to Gainesville, where he will open up business.

GRADUALLY IMPROVING.—Gus Napier, the lad who was so dangerously injured by being run over by a furniture wagon Monday, is gradually improving and he is now considered out of danger.

O'CONNOR'S BUSTLE.—THE CONSTITUTION stated several days ago that Mr. Pat O'Connor had patented a self-adjusting, back-acting bustle and now this gentleman says he will have to employ a secretary to keep up with his letters of inquiry.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.—During the past week Sam'l W. Goode sold the Phillips place on Peachtree for $9,700, the Webster place on South avenue for $3,205, and the Osmer farm on the Flat Shoals road to Mr. Thomas Bowers, of Keysport, Pennsylvania. Mr. Goode also rented a farm on McDonough road to Mr. Issel, of Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF MR. W. C. LAWSHE.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. W. C. Lawshe died at his home, 237 Houston street, after a long illness. The deceased was one of Atlanta's oldest citizens, and had many friends. He was a most excellent business man and accumulated considerable property. He was kind and generous and was devotedly attached to his wife. A good man has passed to the other shore.

A GOOD MAN DEAD.—Yesterday, at Walthourville, Ga., Mr. Thomas W. Quarterman, one of the most respected citizens of that town, died. Mr. Quarterman was 76 years old, and for fifty years had been a deacon in the Presbyterian church. His death is generally regretted, and his loss is the loss of an old and honored citizen. He was the father of T. E. Quarterman and W. P. Quarterman of this city.

WITHOUT A REQUISITION.—Officer L. W. Kent, of Augusta, came to Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of getting the necessary papers for bringing Preston Valentine back from South Carolina. Valentine is the negro who murdered old man Vale in Augusta on the 13th of September, 1884. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kent received a telegram stating that it was not necessary to see the governor as Valentine had decided to come back without a requisition.

PRISONERS BROUGHT BACK.—Forty-eight of the United States prisoners have been brought back to Fulton county jail. Friday Judge McCay issued an order requiring the men carried to other jails to be brought back, as all danger from sickness in this jail was past. Twenty-three were brought from Cartersville, eleven from Marietta and fourteen from Decatur. The men appeared to be glad to get back, and indulged in an old time break down.

DEATH OF LITTLE "LALIA" HANCOCK.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hancock will be pained to learn of the death of their beautiful and lovely little daughter Eulalia, who died at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning after an illness of ten days. If she had lived today the 28th would have been her 7th birthday, to which she looked forward to with all the fond pleasures and bright and happy anticipations of childhood. See notice of funeral in another column.

NEW HOLLAND ON PAPER.—The artist, Horace Bradley, has been to these springs and made several beautiful sketches, which will be made into cuts and given to the public. The sketches are beautiful and show up New Holland as a charming summer resort. Mr. W. A. Camp is now having built a ten-pin alley, skating rink and bath houses. On the second Sunday in May Mr. Camp will present a bird's eye view of New Holland springs in THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Eugene J. Camp is managing the springs until the first of June.

THE APPLICATION WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday in chambers the case of Oren, Foster, Milburn & Co. vs. the Blood Balm Co., bill for injunction, came up for a hearing before Judge M. J. Clarke upon a rule nisi, requiring the defendants to show cause why an interlocutory injunction should not be granted in accordance with the prayer of the bill. The complainants amended their bill by withdrawing their application for the interlocutory injunction, and the judge ordered that the case be dismissed.

A BROKEN RIB OR TWO.—James H. Gilbert, a train hand on the Georgia railroad, sustained serious injuries yesterday by falling from a moving car. Gilbert was helping to switch some cars in the Georgia yard and was walking on top. By some means when near the end of a car he lost his balance and fell to the ground. In falling Gilbert's side struck the edge of the car and when he got up from the ground he found that two ribs on the left side were broken. Gilbert was taken to his boarding house on Moore street where he was resting easy about midnight.

REV. J. W. LEE'S LECTURE.—Rev. J. W. Lee will deliver his lecture on "The Philosophy of Small Men" next Thursday evening at DeGive's opera house. This lecture has excited the attention of the leading thinkers in this country. Sam Small says it is the finest lecture he ever heard. Dr. Deems, after hearing it, said that he wanted it next summer at the meeting of "The Institute of Christian Philosophy," which meets at Asbury Park, N. J. R. L. Cumnarck, the great Chicago elocutionist, says it is one of the very best. This lecture and others delivered by Rev. J. W. Lee have caused him to be sought for the programmes of the great summer assemblies of the nation.

UNITED STATES COURT—In the circuit court yesterday the equity case of J. S. Davidson, assignee, vs. W. C. Hewitt was dismissed for want of prosecution. In the district court, Thomas Nelson, Cherokee county, plead guilty to working in an illicit distillery, and was jailed for one month; William Smith, Gilmer county, removing and concealing, nol prossed. Judge Pardee has under consideration the evidence and argument in the case of Inman & Gray vs. Dobbins and others, bills for injunction. The case of Thomas N. Chase vs. the East Tennessee road was being heard when court adjourned. The jury in the district court were discharged for the present term, the jury cases having been disposed of.

HE GOT SOME CARDS.—Yesterday morning Chief Connolly, accompanied by a half dozen officers, made a sudden call upon a room in the Kimball house, where he had cause to suspect a game of cards was in progress. Before entering the hotel the chief sent one of his men in to locate the room, but the elevator man seemed to know the officer, and declined to carry him up on the elevator without an order from the office. The officer then attempted to find the room, but on every floor was so closely questioned by the watchman that he decided to return and report the matter to the chief. The chief then entered the hotel, and proceeded to the room. He found it dark and deserted, but after entering found two or three packs of cards, some chips, a gaming table, and a few dollars in change.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR PICNIC.—The Knights of Labor picnic, the first of 1886, will be held at Salt Springs between the 5th and 15th of April. The committee of arrangements, composed of delegates from each assembly in the city, met last night at the assembly hall and decided upon the preliminary work, and tomorrow night will fix the exact day for the picnic. The committee has decided to engage sixty passenger coaches for the day. The assemblies at Marietta, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Roswell, Augusta, Columbus, Athens, Macon, Savannah, Chattanooga, Nashville and Charleston will send delegations to the picnic. The committee of arrangements expect that twenty-five hundred to three thousand will attend.

STILSON JEWELER!
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
53 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MY STOCK FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
IS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The Largest Stock of Children's Suits in the City
GIVE ME A CALL.
GEORGE MUSE,
LARGE LINE SAMPLES FOR SUITS TO ORDER.
38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUMMOND'S HORSE SHOE
"J. T.," Big Chunk and Natural Leaf Tobacco,
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
THE ONLY GENUINE NATURAL LEAF.
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

BLANK BOOKS
Complete sets at bottom prices.
STATIONERY.
An elegant line of all styles.
PRAYERS AND HYMNALS
for Easter offerings at exceedingly low prices.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A new line of mouldings just received. Any size or style made to order. No fancy prices. Also a well selected stock of cabinet and card size frames very cheap.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
We have just added a complete assortment of Artists' Materials to our business, which we propose selling at prices never sold at before in this city. Stretchers made to order.
Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
THORNTON & SELKIRK,
Successors to E. H. Thornton,
un muse n r m 28 Whitehall Street.

Money to Loan
On Atlanta Real Estate, in sums of
$1,000 to $3,000
—AT—
STRAIGHT EIGHT PER CT
FIVE YEARS TIME.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED
C. P. N. BARKER, 31½ Peachtree.

Simon & Froshin will offer this week 960 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose in solid colors and fancy stripes—drummers' samples—at 15 and 20c, worth 30 to 60c. 43 Whitehall st.

Silk handkerchiefs, 25 cents, Novelty Store 35 Whitehall.

6 Room Central Luckie Street Cottage
On corner lot for low price on liberal terms, Sam'l W. Goode.

POPE, THE HATTER.
New Spring Styles. Low Prices.

Bananas, Bananas. Give me your orders for bananas, apples, lemons, cabbages, etc. George M. Hudson.

There was 39 rooms of picture rod put up by McNeal Bros. last week. They carry the finest and largest stock of room moulding in Atlanta, at 52 S. Broad street.

Ten 5 Acre Jersey Pastures
One mile from the city, at auction by Sam'l W. Goode, at the courthouse the first Tuesday in April. See 10 cent column.

Roll gold sleeve buttons, 25 cents a pair, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

$9,000 for 20 Acres in West End,
One block from car line, in most desirable part of town. Offers it only this week. Sam'l W. Goode.

Simon & Froshin have just opened a large lot of 5-Button scalloped top Kid Gloves at 65c.

—FOR THE—
BEST MEATS
—GO TO—
CLEMMONS' Market,
127
WHITEHALL (next to Milk Depot) Telephone 419

A
GOURD
FULL OF
GOLD WATCHES
In the Show Window of
D. N. FREEMAN & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Sign of the Large Clock,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

NEW SPRING STOCK
NOW OPEN!
Men and Boys' Clothing
COMPLETE
—IN EVERY—
DEPARTMENT!
You cannot afford to buy without seeing our new and elegant stock.
We Keep the Best Goods,
And will not be Undersold!
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
The assortment is immense, with two of the best cutters in the south.
Goods sent out of the city on approval AND RETURN, EXPRESS PAID.

Small Profits, Quick Sales!
CASH PRICES!
As Announced by
Chas. C. Thorn, 118 Whitehall St.

13½ pounds Head rice	$1 00
14 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
50 pounds Grits (Hudnuts)	1 00
Dove Hams, per pound	11
10½ pounds O. K. Lard	1 00
12 Cans Tomatoes, standard brands	95
6 Cans Eagle Milk	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound	15
Cheese, full cream	14
Macaroni, imported	15
32 bars Soap	1 00
6 Cans Salmon	90
Cranberries, 3 quarts for	20
Lemons, per dozen	20
6 pounds Oat Meal	25
Meal, water ground, per peck	16

And everything else you want at a reduction. I blend the finest teas in Atlanta, and will save you 35 to 50 per cent.
Come and see my goods and be convinced. If they suit you, buy; if not, no harm done.
CHAS C. THORN,
mch19 1m 7p 118 Whitehall Street.

FERTILIZERS.
TO FARMERS AND DEALERS
WE CAN NOW OFFER
A LIMITED QUANTITY
—OF—
ACID PHOSPHATE
WITH OR WITHOUT POTASH, AND HIGH GRADE AMMONIATED GOODS.
Shipments can be made promptly, and prices will be put at such a figure as to insure our closing out the small balance of stock we now have on hand.
The Georgia Chemical and Mining Co.,
32 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga. 1w7thp

POPE, THE HATTER.
New Spring Styles. Low Prices.

Our Facilities
As manufacturers enable us to produce styles exclusively our own. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Silver-plated Table Knives $1.00 per half dozen. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

See advertisement of Drummond Tobacco Co., in another column. sun

West End Lots Cheap and Choice.
SAM'L W. GOODE.

Simon & Froshin fit all Kid Gloves right to your hand. Try their new 4 and 6 Button Seamless Kids, warranted not to burst. 43 Whitehall st.

Pins, 3 papers for 5 cents, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Money to Loan on Real Estate
In Atlanta by Sam'l W. Goode,

A New Food.
Mr. Ferguson Smith, sole agent for Cerealine, the great food that is becoming so well known, is in the city. Mr. Smith has met with the greatest success since he has been in the city, and he deserves it, as the food that he brings with him is something new to our city, but one of the best known. It has become a staple in the east, and as it is cheap, the most wholesome food in existence, and as each package contains seventy-five valuable receipts, it will no doubt reach a large sale here.

26 inch saw, 50 cents, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Read About the 5 Acre Jersey
Pastures in Sam'l W. Goode's list in 10 cent column today,

Have McNeal Bros. do your sign painting, 52 Broad street. sun

Photographs and Ferrotypes at very low prices at Dodge's, 28½ Whitehall.

POPE, THE HATTER.
New Spring Styles. Low Prices.

Steel Knives and Forks, 50 cents a dozen. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

New styles Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ruchings just received at Simon & Froshin's, 43 Whitehall st.

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

Our Childrens' Department
Is a main feature of our establishment, the reason of its popularity. We charge no fancy prices. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Almost every one is troubled with nervousness in some form; to prove it only one bottle of the phenomenal Moxie Nerve Food, of which you hear your friends speak so highly, will convince you that you are ailing. Stop in at druggists on your way home, only 50c quart bottle.

10,000 SOUVENIRS TO BE GIVEN AWAY FOR THREE DAYS
—AT—
M. Rich & Bro.'s
Dry Goods and Carpet House,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 29, 30, 31.
If these days should be rainy our Opening will be postponed to the first clear days thereafter.

Our store will be decorated thoughout and beautified with the latest novelties of the season in honor of its great success and third enlargement. We will take great pleasure in giving every customer visiting us during the next three days a souvenir of the occasion. Everybody cordially invited. Come to see us. We will not make any distinction, whether you buy or not. We want you to see the largest and best decorated store in the Southern States, stocked with the most complete variety of Dry Goods and Carpets ever brought to Atlanta. To give you an idea of our prices we quote a few of them below.
M. RICH & BROS.

Come & Get a Souvenir on Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Only.

TABLE LINEN.
40 pieces Fast Color Turkey Red at 25 cents a yard.
5 pieces Full Bleached Linen at 35 cents a yard.
200 dozen Bordered Doilies at 45 and 50 cents a dozen.
Beautiful Table Sets for
TEA PARTIES.
Splashers, Tidies and Mats.
Turkish Towels at 15 cents.
Full size Towels at 2½ and 5 cents.
WHITE GOODS.
100 pieces Checked Nainsook at 6 and 8 cents, worth 10 and 12.
LACE EMBROIDERIES.
Our 5, 10 and 15 cent Embroideries are het talk o the city.
Egyptian Laces at 10, 12½ and 15 cents; a big job and worth double these price.
Real hand-made Torchon Laces, from one to three inches wide, at 10 cents.
40-inch Embroidered Skirting at $1.
Colored Embroideries from 5 cents up.
All-over Black Silk Laces at $1.65, $2 and $2.50. You can't match them for less than $2.50, $3 and $4
CORSETS.
Our 25 and 50 cent Corsets are worth 50 and 75 cents.
Jerseys! Jerseys!
A $1 Jersey for 50 cents.
Braided Jerseys at 75 cents.
A splendid line of Boys' Waists, all sizes, to be sold cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear, in Gauze, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread, at very low prices.
GENT'S COLLARS.
All-linen job lot, 5 cents each, worth 20 cents.
Parasols. Parasols.
The Largest Stock and Cheapest You Ever Saw
We can't give prices of silks, but come and see the largest and cheapest lot of Foulards Pongees, Plain and Fancy Silks, Plushes, Velvets and Combination Novelty Suits ever shown here. Our stock of plain and fancy spring Woolen Dress Goods has not its equal this side of New York.
SOUVENIRS
Given to everybody on opening days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only.
Hosiery!
Ladies' Solid Colored Hose, 10c per pair, worth 15c.
Ladies' regular made Dalbriggin Hose, 15c. per pair, worth 25c.
Ladies' solid color and black Hose, full regular, 25c., selling elsewhere at 35c.
A job lot of Lisle Hose, in all the leading colors, at 50c., worth 75c.
We have a lot of ladies' Solid Hose, which we offer at $1.00 per pair; these goods cannot be bought elsewhere under $1.50.
Childrens' Ribbed School Hose 5c. per pair; you have paid 10c. for such goods.
Childrens' Ribbed Hose in Navy, Garnet and Seal, 10c. per pair, regular 15c. goods.
Childrens' full, regular made Hose, in all shades and black, 25c. per pair, former price 35c.

A Special Lot
Of Misses' Hose, now selling at 25c. in odd sizes; some of them are worth 65c.
Gents' Furnishing Department
A superb line of Gents' Scarfs, for style and price not equaled south of Baltimore.
—WE ARE SUPREME—
In Shirts.
Nowhere can you get such a 50c. Shirt as we have. Our 75c. Shirt, with linen fittings, reinforced and hand-finished, cannot be bought elsewhere under $1.00
CARPETS!
SPECIALTIES!
12 patterns Moquette Carpets with borders at $1.50 per yard.
28 patterns 5-Frame Body Brussels with borders at $1 per yard.
39 pieces Heavy Tapestry Brussels at 50 cents per yard.
50 Rolls Extra Heavy Ingrains at 50 cents per yard. New designs, and worth fully 70 cents.
35 Rolls Our Famous New York Ingrains at 35 cents per yard.
RUGS.
A regular $10 Smyrna Rug, 4x7 feet, for only $7.50.
A regular $7.50 Smyrna Rug, 3x6 feet, for only $5.00.
A regular $5.00 Smyrna Rug, 2½x5 feet, for only $3.75.
New China Mattings.
We are positively showing the largest stock of these goods that has ever been shown in this city, and our prices are the lowest.
100 Rolls White Matting, excellent quality, at 12½ cents a yard.
150 Rolls Red and White Checked Matting at 12½ cents a yard. Also
A Special Drive
In 200 Rolls of First Class Fancy matting at 17½ cents a yard, worth 30 cents in any other house.
Upholstery Department!
Curtains and Draperies.
We have now on exhibition complete lines of SPRING STYLES in Velours, Rennaissance, Turcoman, Madras and Lace Draperies, Fine Furniture Coverings, Shades, etc., at very low prices.
AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
We make and put up Awnings in better style and at lower prices than anybody in Atlanta. New styles of goods just received. Estimates furnished.

FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED promptly, in the best manner, at very reasonable charges. We are expecting daily an elegant line of English and other Imported Carpets, including Scotch Axminsters and Moquettes, the celebrated "Crossley," double-width Wilton Velvet and Brussels Carpets to be sold at unheard of prices.

N. B.—We handle exclusively for this market the largest line of Solid Woven Turkish or Smyrna Carpets in the following sizes; 7½x10½ feet, 9x12 feet, 12x15 feet, and 12x16 feet. We shall be glad to show you our goods; all are welcome. We have plenty of salesmen and ladies to wait on you.

M. RICH & BROS.
The Largest Dry Goods and Carpet House in the South.

WATCHES & JEWELRY
REPAIRED BY SKILLED WORKMEN
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
31 Whitehall St.

1886 McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 27, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment-time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.00	66	...	S	Light.	.00	Fair.
Savannah	29.99	67	...	W	7	.02	Cloudy.
Jacksonville	30.00	67	...	W	Light.	.04	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.93	64	59	SE	6	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.86	67	64	SE	9	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.82	65	...	SE	7	.00	Foggy.
Palestine	29.82	67	59	S	6	.00	Cloudy.
Fort Smith	29.95	48	...	SE	11	......	Lt. rain
Shreveport	29.87	69	57	SE	10	.00	Cloudy.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.92	57	55	SE	12	.03	Lt rain.
10 a. m.	29.94	61	58	SW	24	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.92	63	56	SW	13	.08	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	29.95	63	57	SW	7	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30 00	60	56	S	8	.00	Clear.

Maximum ther............ 66.3
Minimum ther............ 56.0
Total rain fall............ .11

'THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Issued this day, March 27th, simultaneously in London, New York and Atlanta (by Old Book Store), the last and greatest novel, by

THE DUCHESS,

LADY BRANKSMERE.

Price, 20 cents; by mail, 25 cents.

N. B.—We are the only house south of New York carrying a full line of Lovell's libraries. Trade supplied at publishers' discounts. Send for catalogues, free.

KUHNS' PHOTOGRAPHER,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Cabinets, $4 per dozen; Cards, $2 per dozen. The finest work at the lowest prices. Medal and Diploma received at state fair for water Colors and Porcelains, also at Cotton Exposition. Call and see me.

W. T. KUHNS.
33½ Whitehall Street.

mar28—d1m8p u o b s sun mon

W. J. WILLINGHAM,

64 ELLIOT STREET.

——Dealer in the best——

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDING AND LIME.

1m 8p

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

WATCHES REPAIRED,

J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

Meetings.

Attention K of L.

District Assembly, No. 105, meets at their hall, 49½ Broad street, on Thursday night, April 1st. A full attendance requested. By the

DIST. M. W.

PERSONAL,

SENT free samples of wall paper and book on how to apply it. M. M. Mauck, Atlanta, Ga. sun tf

STATE SENATOR HAMILTON, of Mississippi, is in the city.

MR. JAMES SPENCE, treasurer of Milton county, died Friday night last.

HAVE your deeds, affidavits, depositions, etc., for other states attested by G. H. Tanner commissioner of deeds.

DR. A. F. FARR and wife, of Decatur, who have been wintering in Florida, returned home yesterday much improved in health.

DR. W. K. ROOT, manager King's drugstore, 58 Decatur street. Open every night till 12 o'clock. Prescriptions carefully prepared.

E. M. ROBERTS was very unexpectedly called to Buford, Ga., Friday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. L. Marbut, who died of dropsy.

MR. CHAS. H. LOVEJOY, aged twenty years, died yesterday at Clarkston after a three weeks' illness. He was a young man well known and much liked.

MR. R. M. BROWN, a young gentleman well known in DeKalb county, yesterday passed a most creditable examination before the superior court, in Decatur, and was admitted to the bar.

MR. JOHN G. DUNLAP, who for the last fifteen years has been one of Messrs. Moore, Marsh & Co.'s leading salesmen, leaves tomorrow for Gainesville, where he takes an interest with one of Gainesville's leading merchants, Mr. K. L. Boone.

F. D. HATFIELD, the popular agent of Colgate & Co., is in the city giving her another washing, so he says. Mr. Hatfield's visits to this city are periodical, and as he comes each time prepared to wash her clean, will no doubt result in good.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, representing the Centenary, of Florence and Lancaster, S. C., is in the city. The Centenary is a handsome religious monthly journal, filled with an entertaining variety of contents. It has only to be seen in order to be appreciated.

A FIRM consisting of W. B. Guimarin, D. S. Paul and H. C. Gullatt, have formed a co-partnership to do plumbing and steam and gas fitting. These gentlemen have been for a number of years with Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, and thoroughly understand their business. They can be found at 5 N. Broad street. Give them a trial.

The Three Great Cities.

Carrollton, Cedartown and Atlanta is being papered and decorated by M. M. Mauck, who does more paper hanging, house and sign painting than any Georgia man out of jail.

A Fine Chance.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. P. J. Sullivan, trustee offering the Magnider mine and plantation for sale. This is a fine chance for investors.

THE FOOD OF FOODS, CEREALINE!

Unequaled for Mush, Puddings, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Waffles, Soups, etc. The following Grocers are selling "Cerealine." Seventy-five recipes in each package. Price 15 cents. (Read the letter of Wm. L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, Miami Medical College.)

J J Duffy, 75 Peachtree street.
T C Mayson, 3 and 5 Marietta street.
Jas Boyd, 92 Peachtree street.
A C Johnson, 108 Peachtree street.
C S Morris, 81 Peachtree street.
C K Bozbee, 102 Peachtree street.
Wm Laird, 197 Whitehall street.
W W Rice, 19 Washington street.
H L Russell, 84 Capitol avenue.
F Phillips, 92 Capitol avenue.
J N Landrum, 296 Peachtree street.
A W Farlinger, 257 Peachtree street.
E T Allen, 96 and 98 Capitol avenue.
W W Barrett, 182 Capitol avenue.
J M Stewart, 110 Peachtree street.
E A Robertson & Co., 100 Peachtree street.
W J Hogan, 58 Houston street.
C J Kamper, 369 Peachtree street.
Robt Dohme, 88 Whitehall street.
Bryce Smith & Son, 94 Whitehall street.
Lynan & Corrigan, 140 Whitehall street.
Cohen's Grocery, 129 West Peters street.
L D Lowe, 170 Whitehall street.
J A Clarke, Jr., 198 Marietta street.
Chas C Thorn, 118 Whitehall street.
S Chamberlin, cor Walton and Foundry streets.
Camp & Son, 196 Marietta street.
Alex Dittler, 167 Whitehall street.
J F Cawthon, 278 Marietta street.
S Marion, 282 Marietta street.
W H Clarke, 204 Marietta street.
J I Gloer, 111 West Peters street.
A H Nickless, 184 and 186 Marietta street.
John F Morris, 88 and 90 West Peters street.
I S Mitchell, 142 Whitehall, cor Peters street.
J B Jackson, 140 Marietta street.
J W Fuller, 258 Whitehall street.
G S Pryor, 51 Peachtree street.
W L Tappan & Co, 48 Peachtree street.
O'Brien, Druggist, 212 Marietta street and 25 Loyd street.
W J Roberts, 55 Peachtree street.

These goods are kept in stock by the Wholesale Dealers generally.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

THE TRADE CLOSED AND ATLANTA GENTLEMEN GET IT.

The Papers for the Lease Signed Yesterday in Brunswick—A Talk with Postmaster Wilson as to What Will be Done—The Improvements to be Made, Etc.

The announcement in THE CONSTITUTION of the probability of the transfer of the Cumberland island Bunkley property was received with much interest in Atlanta, and many inquiries have been made as to the formal close of the trade.

A CONSTITUTION reporter saw Postmaster Wilson yesterday and asked him if he had received any information as to the signing of the papers for the lease of the property.

"Yes," he replied. "I have just received a telegram from Brunswick from Mr. Howell, which states that the papers were signed today and that everything is ready for us to take charge."

"Who will have charge of the undertaking?"

"Major Frank Warren will assume charge of the hotel on the first of the month, and I will go down as soon as Mr. Renfroe relieves me of the postoffie. Mr. Howell will not go to the island to stay but will still hold his position with the East Tennessee road in Atlanta, except, probably, for a few weeks in the summer."

"You will then make the island your headquarters?"

"Yes; that is my intention. I will go down in a few days to begin the work of improvement on the place. We will make many improvements within the next six weeks, and hope by that time to have everything in readiness for the accommodation of the public. Major Warren, well known as one of the best hotel men in the south, will have charge of the hotel and will make it a model. The greatest objection to Cumberland heretofore has been its table, but we propose to make our dining room one of its chief attractions. A man is willing to rough it, while summering, on almost everything but that which he eats. Well, we propose to have the best cooks that can be gotten, and to make the table, next to the beach, the feature of the island. Fish and game are there in abundance, and we will have double daily connection with the best markets in the south."

"Will the hotel facilities be enlarged?"

"Yes; several new cottages will be erected at once, and the old buildings will be improved. A pavillion will be erected in front of the hotel, and the grounds will be put in order. A street car track will take the place of the tramway to the beach, and we hope to extend the line from the hotel to the wharf. The East Tennessee road is in hearty accord with us, and will help us in every way that it can."

The trouble with Cumberland heretofore is that the great advantages which nature has given it have not been improved as they should have been by its proprietors. It is said that its beach has no superior in the world, and even in the hottest months of the summer its climate is not oppressive, the ocean breeze always keeping it cool. Fish of almost every kind abound in its waters, and the hunting advantages of the island are said to be superb. Notwithstanding the careless manner in which the hotel has been previously kept, it has been crowded every summer for years. At one time last summer there were nearly one hundred Atlantians there, and almost as many from Macon. It has always been a favorite resort for Alanta, Rome and Macon, and the cities of southwest Georgia.

Mr. John Berkele said, yesterday: "I have been there nearly every year for nineteen years, and always said it was the best resort in the south. I generally go down early in the season for hunting, and will probably go down with a party of several before long."

Colonel J. J. Griffin, assistant passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, thinks that the undertaking can be made a wonderful success. "There is no reason in the world," said he, "why ten thousand visitors should not go there every summer, and the East Tennessee road proposes to carry just that many before many summers. There will be five thousand Georgians there this year."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court Decides an Important Question of the Liability of Railroads.

One of the most important decisions ever delivered in Georgia was delivered by the supreme court last Tuesday. The court overruled two former decisions that were not unanimous, and by the unanimous decision of last week practically made a new law for Georgia. Mr. J. J. Falvey shipped two lots of brooms by the Georgia railroad to Wilmington, North Carolina. The brooms were damaged by the road connecting with the Georgia. Mr. Falvey sued the Georgia railroad for the loss and his case was laid before Justice Henry Tanner, of Atlanta, who decided in favor of Mr. Falvey. The superior court reversed Justice Tanner and the case went to the supreme court. In the 42d and 44th Georgia reports the supreme court by divided opinions, holds that a railroad is not liable if it delivers goods to its connecting line in good order. Judge Warner, when on the bench, dissented from those opinions. At last the supreme court has come with a unanimous decision on the line of Judge Warner, holding that a road is liable under any and all circumstances for the safe delivery of the freight at its destination. This radical change will enable suits to be filed and maintained at the shipping point, no matter where the goods are lost. So Mr. Falvey won his case. He was represented by Broyles & Johnson. Mr. Johnson worked very faithfully on the case, which he intended should be a test case. Hooper Alexander and J. B. Cumming represented the road. Time has shown that the decision reported in the 42d Georgia was not calculated to speed the cause of justice. In it the court held that the company that caused the damage or loss would have to be found and sued. As a result the men interested, McDaniel & Strong, of Atlanta, have never gotten their money, although the decision was rendered more than ten years ago.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE TODAY.

Grand Union Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold a grand union meeting at DeGive's opera house.

At this meeting the working of the organization will be fully explained by members of the Grand lodge.

J. J. Hannahan, grand organizer and instructor, will tell the people the history of the order from the time the first lodge was planted up to the present. The organization is growing rapidly, and now has a membership of over sixteen thousand.

Delegates are to be present from Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Tenn., Clifton Forge, W. Va., Richmond, Va., Grafton, Va., Vicksburg, Miss., McComb City, Miss., Meridian, Miss., Algiers, La., and Macon, Ga.

The following is the programme for this afternoon. The public cordially invited:

Coronation March, from the Prophet Meyerbeer.
Prayer.
Address; Chairman, H. Keeler.
Address of Welcome, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Mayor.
Selection—Andante, M. Carl.
Addres, J. T. Cooper.
Address, Grand Master, F. P. Sargent.
Flower Song, G. Lange.
Address, Hoke Smith.
Address, Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Eugene V. Debs.
Selection—Anthony and Cleopatra, Riviere.
Address, W. R. Bosard.
Address, G. O. and I. J. J. Hannahan.

WEST END NOTES.

Four new pupils entered West End academy last week, and others will enter next week or first of April.

The friends of Mr. A. P. Morgan and family sympathize with them sincerely in the loss of their home by fire the other night. It is expected that he will rebuild without delay.

The recent fire again warns our people of the need in West End of protection against such disasters. The emergency must be met sooner or later, and will require money.

Major Blacknall is back from an extended business trip and talks encouragingly of the trade. He has not been unmindful of home affairs either, as is apparent from the new dress his handsome residence is receiving.

The indications are that the improvements in West End this year will exceed those of last. April and May will bring to the surface several slumbering enterprises. Nice residence lots are in demand and quite a number will be sold by June.

The income of the town gradually increases without any material increase in expenses. With 200 pupils in the academy and the aid received from the county school fund, five hundred dollars or less from the town would pay all expenses, whereas the town now contributes to the academy over twice that sum. It is confidently believed that the 200 scholars will be in attendance in less than a year.

By unanimous vote of the people, under authority of the legislature, the mayor and council have been authorized to appropriate, if necessary, seventy-five per cent of the taxes from real estate to the support of the academy. This shows how the people appreciate education. As the result, West End has one of the best and most thorough schools in the country, and its popularity and reputation steadily increase.

Some of our people seem opposed to the policy which permits the children of non-residents to enjoy the benefits of the academy on the same terms with our own children, while others gladly welcome all. The expenses of the academy cannot be reduced without impairing its efficiency, and it was inaugurated and is run for the benefit of our own children. Were there no non-resident pupils the income would be materially decreased while the expenses would remain the same, and if we discriminated against non-residents by increased tuition, we would lose many of them, and also about four hundred dollars from the county school fund. The deficiency could only be supplied by the town or by increased tuition generally, which nobody desires. The true policy is to fill the academy with scholars regardless of where they live. This will make us a better school still, build up our town and enable us to spend more on the streets.

Pavement Paragraphs.

The electric railway, the first that has been put in operation in the south, will begin work on next Tuesday morning. A special rate of full fare going and one cent a mile returning has been made to Montgomery from Atlanta, and intermediate points. This experiment will be a very interesting one, and it is said that a number of Atlanta people, who are interested in street railways, and capitalists will go down. A party will leave here on Monday afternoon and another on Monday night, and it is probable that there will be delegates from almost every southern city in Montgomery. If the experiment is successful it will work a revolution in street railroads.

Bought it Cheap.

Police Commissioner John Stephens bought on last Saturday a lot on the Boulevard for $7,000, on which taxes have been paid for several years at an assessment $13,000.

Indorsement of Our Position.

Some time ago THE CONSTITUTION gave a strong indorsement of Woolley opium and whisky cure. We were very careful in investigating the matter fully before we gave it our indorsement. We had seen its work for years. We had read thousands of testimonials from grateful patients who had been rescued from worse than death by its miraculous influence. We had personally seen cases that doctors had given up as hopeless, and left to despair and death, cured and made wholesome and sound and saved by Woolley's opium cure. Still we waited until evidence had accumulated and cases had multiplied so that it was impossible to doubt any longer and then we could safely put our indorsement on it. There are many cases of sporadic cure here in Atlanta. There are many cases supposed to be hopeless that recover through nature's own methods. Consequently a few cases does not establish a rule with a medicine that deals with desperate diseases; but when the testimony is universal, when it comes unbroken from every state in the union, from persons of different temperaments, living in different climates, taken in different stages of the opium habit and often when other diseases complicate the case, when the testimony comes in this shape, and from clouds of witnesses, the truth is so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool may see it.

We print this morning a letter from the original written from the distant state of California and dated February 25th. It explains itself fully. Here is a man who tried two practicing physicians who had tried the reduction system, and whose mania for opium was so complicated by other diseases that it had a firm hold upon his system. He accidentally saw an advertisement of Dr. Woolley's antidote. He tried it and in a few months it had not only rescued him from opium habit but it had cured the diseases that sprung from the habit, and left him a free, happy and healthy man. Read what he writes and heed his words.

GRIDLEY, Cal., February 25th, 1886.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th instant received. God forbid that any living mortal should ever tamper with narcotics in any shape or form. I had used morphine and other narcotic until I was about a complete physical wreck. I then made up my mind that I must get rid of the habit if possible. I tried it upon the plan of reduction but failed as often as I tried it. Then I commenced answering every ad that promised to cure the opium or morphine habit. I tried two doctors and they both failed. I then came across Dr. B. M. Woolley's ad, of Atlanta, Ga., answered it and in due time received his circulars and book. I read and considered the best that my shattered mind would admit of. I finally concluded to give an order and did so. Received the antidote about the first of July, 1885. I followed directions closely and from the first dose of antidote I wanted no more morphine, and on the 10th of January, 1886, I left off the use of the antidote without any trouble, have had no desire for any since. My praise for Dr. B. M. Woolley's antidote is unbounded. I do consider him a great benefactor to mankind. I know that my case was a very complicated one for other diseases had a firm hold on me, still it cured me, and I know that it will do all that is claimed for it. I am once more a free man, and do earnestly appeal to every person afflicted with the opium and morphine habit to appeal to Dr. B. M. Woolley for relief. You will get it if you will only follow his directions, which is not hard to do. Will correspond with any one upon the subject. Sufferers, the doctor can do all he claims.

I am yours respectfully, J. M. PRICE.

DE-LEC-TA-LAVE.

A child should be taught early the importance and use of the tooth-brush. Rather let the face or hands remain unwashed than the teeth be unbrushed before the morning meal. The habit becomes soon acquired; its advantage in saving the teeth from decay and preventing suffering is incalculable. For sale by all Druggists.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

Buy a Baltimore House
At Sam'l W. Goode's office.

Money to Loan on Real Estate
In Atlahta by Sam'l W. Goode.

Moxie will give you a vigorous appetite. Only 50c. quart bottle.

100 hairpins, assorted sizes, for 5 cents; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Ladies' collars, cuffs and handkerchiefs in endless variety, at McConnell & James.

Our Variety
In boys and children's spring suits is simply immense. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehal streets? See it.

A DRY GOODS BAROMETER.

How a Clerk Understands the Condition of Trade.

The return of Mr. D. H. Dougherty from his recent visit to New York excited considerable commotion in his extensive establishment, as well as in general business circles. Last night he was seen by a CONSTITUTION man who, tempted to gather a worthy item, asked:

"How is New York?"

"Only a little bigger than Atlanta."

"And the times up there?"

"Lively enough, be assured. There is a gradual return of confidence, especially in the southern trade. The manufacturers and jobbers see a better time in sight, and there are few complaints about the coming season."

In the store the Dougherty corps of workers were as busy as bees. Crowds of ladies were there until dark, and the closing doors found many anxious to pursue further their purchases. The dry goods clerk is a good kind of a barometer in trade, and when he looks placid, something must be in the wind.

"What's up in here?" asked the reporter.

The man in the lace department answered:

"We are all tickled over Mr. Dougherty's purchases. He has beaten all his former efforts, and we are all happy. Such a stock of fine goods will necessarily attract a heavy custom, and we are going to be rushed blind for the coming two or three months. Mark what I say, our sales will surpass anything we ever knew."

Then the CONSTITUTION man looked around; but not for long, it was growing late, and too many department clerks to handle rather dazed him. The goods filled the store from entrance to rear, and are as lovely as one's imagination could picture. This week the ladies will be given a rare treat at Dougherty's.

The Evans Improved Process

One of the most prominent business journals of the country has the following to say of the work of an Atlanta man:

Mr. Walter T. Forbes, of Atlanta, Ga., who so successfully introduced a great deal of oil machinery into the south in the past, and who received the thanks of the Cottonseed Crushers' association, at St. Louis, for courtesies shown them by having the St. Louis fire department make a special display for their benefit, has been employed as sole southern agent of the Evans Seed Oil company, of Cleveland, O. The company has a capital of $300,000 and is composed of some of Cleveland's most prominent business men, who intend to extend the use of the Evans process for the extraction of oils from cottonseed. They have treated cottonseed with wonderful results, producing a prime crude oil, having no foots or sediment and which refines readily. The meal is rich in ammonia, and the percentage of oil remaining in the cake or meal is guaranteed not to exceed two per cent. Samples shown us of miners' white oil and summer yellow are evidences of the successful operation of this process. The summer yellow refined by this process, Mr. Forbes informs us, excels in burning qualities, giving a steady light with the light brighter, and winter, he claims, burns longer than the miners' white or standard grades. The summer yellow is a pure salad oil, free from all odor, bright golden color and palatable. The meal and cake containing all the albumenoids.

The Evans process is perfectly safe and is in practical operation daily and gives perfect satisfaction. In working the seed, the Evans process has proven to be economical as compared with other systems, with saving to the operators.

Mr. Walter T. Forbes, who is a close observer of the methods in use in the cotton-growing states, claims that this process far excels the many methods that for many years have been a continual annoyance to the crusher. The Journal representative was shown oils extracted by this process that for purity, color, and general excellence, commend themselves to critical buyers. The special attention of the cottonseed crushers is called to the Evans process, and an invitation is extended through the Journal by the managers of the Evans Seed Oil company to examine for themselves the merits of their improved process.

Real Estate Sales.

We dropped in on Colonel Adair yesterday, as we occasionally do, to sound him on real estate.

The colonel said:

"Central and first-class property on any good street will bring as high figures under the hammer as ever before. Outside or second-class property is off anywhere from 10 to 40 per cent, depending upon locality. I have sold several plants this month to capitalists on speculation."

"By the way, how are your March sales?"

"Very good." And taking down his sale book he said:

"I have sold and passed titles to the Crane estate, the total of which is $18,105.

"The Mickleberry cottage on Jackson street, to Henry Lewis, for $3,552.

"The Wilkins & Post property, on Marietta street, for $2,600.

"The Creed property, on the same street, for $1,450.

"For Stewart & Bro., to Dr. William Graham, in West End, for $2,000.

"The Lutheran church on Whitehall street, to J. M. Holbrook, for $1,530.

"For the Sisters of Mercy, on Mitchell street, for $6,055.

"For the Cotton States Life Insurance company, on Boulevard and Jackson, to a syndicate, for $7,050.

"For Milton Reed to Rankin & Swift, on Capitol avenue, for $4,000.

"For T. N. Hall, to Mrs. Morgan, of Knoxville, on Ivy street, for $14,500.

"For Mrs. Printup, to Bentley, for $500.

"For John Humphries, cottage on Peters street, to Fugazzi, for $4,200.

"Every piece brought a fraction over my valuations prior to sales. So of hard times I have no right to complain."

She Has Returned.

Mrs. Myers, wife of H. L. Myers, who so mysteriously disappeared from her home, 293 Decatur street, Thursday night, returned yesterday morning. Mrs. Myers went to see a sick neighbor in response to a call and left a message for her husband which he failed to get.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the Jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co

We call attention to the ad of the above named house. They carry an immense stock of imported goods, which they buy from first hands, having them shipped direct, duties being paid here by them. They are known as one of the oldest and most reliable dry goods, carpet, millinery and shoe firms in the southern states. They have an immense trade that extends into every southern state, and it seems, by the mammoth stock of imported goods just arrived from England, that it will be no trouble for them to keep in advance of competition.

The Naval Drill and Sham Battle,

At Pensacola, Fla., from the 4th to 15th of April, 1886, is well worth seeing. The Atlanta and West Point railroad will sell excursion tickets for $10.65 round trip. Advertisement of same will be found elsewhere in today's CONSTITUTION.

The Steinway Piano.

We now have the agency for the above incomparable piano, and invite inspection and correspondence. PHILIPS & CREW.

A trial of Moxie Nerve Food costt only 50c. Druggists sell it.

Rubber Combs, 5 cents each. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall street.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

Sam'l W. Goode Loans Money
On Atlanta real estate.

Fresh water trout, perch, shad, Donehoo's market.

A Complete Line of Comfort Hip—McConnell & James' Unbreakable Thompson's and Bon Ton Corsets this week at McConnell & James.

Call at M. Rich and Bros'. dry goods and carpet store and get a souvenir of their grand opening, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next only.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

It is a custom with hundreds of families in Atlanta, on the first of each month to lay in a full supply of groceries, paying cash and thereby dispensing with much trouble in booking each and every article needed for consumption. Now take out your pencil, get your paper, look in another column of the Constitution, and read carefully Thorn's grocery advertisement. The list of prices enumerated embrace only a small portion of the goods sold cheap at his store. Make out your list and on the 1st instant come up and let Thorn save you a full 25 per cent on everything you buy. These goods are strictly first class, as you will see yourself upon examination. He will sell no shoddy goods nor will he compete against such goods and prices, but will sell you A No. 1 goods cheap for the cash. He will convince anybody that will give him one fair trial.

CHAS. C. THORN,
118 Whitehall.

Grand and beautiful decorations designed and put up by McNeal Bros. They send wall paper samples and book free, 52 S. Broad street.

Six-Blade Ivory Toothpicks, 5 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

The phenomenal Moxie Nerve Food has no rival. A trial will convince you.

Large line of all the latest shapes and shades in parasols just opened at Simon & Froshin's.

Go to McNeal Bros. for picture rod, room mould, decorating and painting, 52 Broad. Samples and book free. sun

Bottom Land—Pure Bold Spring Branch

On each 5 acre tract of the 10 to be sold at auction first Tuesday in April by Sam'l W. Goode. See 10 cent column.

Silk front suspenders, 25 cents, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Get your picture made cheap—12 for only 25 cents at Dodge's, 28½ Whitehall street.

Four thousand bottles of Moxie Nerve Food are sold daily in the north.

Simon & Froshin have added another new department, consisting of a complete stock and the best makes of Ladies' and Misses' Corsets. An inspection solicited. 43 Whitehall st.

Good Hair Brushes, 10 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Sign painting a specialty. Go to McNeal Bros., painters and decorators, 52 S. Broad street. sun tf

Velvet Picture Frames, elegantly embroidered, for 10 cents each. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

If your druggist does not keep Moxie nerve food send to Moxie Co., Atlanta, for it; price, only 50c quart bottle.

$1,100—$360 Cash, Balance

In 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 months, for neat 4 r cottage on fine lot, near Fair street school. Sam'l W. Goode.

We are showing a full line of white goods and embroideries this week. McConnell & James.

Alarm clocks $1.25 each, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Moxie is as harmless as water. Druggists sell it.

A Big Compliment.

Messrs. Magnus & Hightower have been appointed general agents for Atlanta by John Wyatt & Bro., of Philadelphia, in the sale of their complete line of fine fluid extracts, elixirs, pills, etc., so popular with physicians and the drug trade generally, and physicians prescribing any article on their list can rest assured of getting it from this live firm. We congratulate these gentlemen on securing the agency.

1,000 sample pairs Lisle and Silk Gloves 15 and 25c., worth 25 to 50c. Simon & Froshin, 43 Whitehall st.

Fine Stereoscopic Views, 50 cents a dozen. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

We think the ladies of Atlanta will be pleased to know that Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson, recently from New York, a dressmaker of wide experience and thoroughly conversant with all the latest styles, can be found at the Grant house, on Whitehall street, where she will be pleased to see them. She will take pleasure in referring to those ladies of our city for whom she has done work.

Have you seen the gourd full of gold watches in the show window of D. N. Freeman & Co., the jewelers; sign of the large clock, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets? See it.

ARE YOU TWISTED?

ARE YOU PAIN-RACKED?

We are putting up a medicine which will, most positively cure cases of rheumatism in which all other remedies have failed to give relief. If your life is made a burden to you by this dread disease; if your limbs are drawn and distorted out of all semblance to humanity; if the agonizing pains and the terrible fever have brought you to that point where you would as lief die as live, we offer you relief.

Let Us Reason Together

We are making a medicine which WE KNOW TO BE an absolute cure for Rheumatism and all diseases of the blood—which we know will eradicate that terrible, insidious poison which is slowly and surely corroding your blood—making each vein feel as if it was filled with molten lava, and every muscle and tendon as if it was being stretched by red-hot pincers, and every bone like it had been boiled in melted lead. We say, we have a remedy that will cure that.

YOU HAVE NO RIGHT

to say that this statement is untrue until you have given us a chance to demonstrate that we mean what we say. We have never failed to cure a case of rheumatism, no matter how severe, or of how long standing. We are not making these assertions for fun. We are building up our business and we are prepared to back this with

Solid
Rock-Bound
FACTS.

Spring is here, and in all likelihood your blood is impure, and your system needs cleaning out and renovating. Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure is the best Spring Medicine upon the market. It cleanses and purifies the blood, invigorates the entire system and adds the tone that you lack.

DON'T BE A DONKEY

And shake your long ears and say, 'Oh! Its only a patent medicine,' and go off imagining that you know it all and have settled the matter. You'll fall over what you don't know some day and break your neck. One remedy will do everything we claim for it, and, to convince yourself, Invest in a bottle of

Hunnicutt's
Rheumatic
CURE,

An Infallible Remedy
—FOR—
Rheumatism,
—AND THE—
Best BLOOD PURIFIER
THE WORLD EVER WAS OFFERED.

Price, $1 per Bottle.

J. M. HUNNICUTT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Atlanta, Ga.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

GATHERED BY A CORPS OF BRIGHT CORRESPONDENTS.

Various Talks on Many Topics—Theatrical, Social, Commercial and Other Gossip Presented by Those Who are in a Position to Know of What They Write—Other News.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Japanese contingent in America is sore over the "Mikado," it appears. That opera is regarded as a burlesque of people and potentate. And what do you think it is proposed to do? Nothing less than to produce a genuine Japanese tragedy here in English under the patronage of the Japanese embassy

A play has been brought over. Mr. Bob Miles, of the Bijou, has offered to produce it and arrangements are making to costume it regally.

I believe this tragedy in the original plays four days. But I believe it has been cut down to four hours, it being a pleasing notion of the projector that public tastes have been educated up to the point of entire indifference to time by the German opera this winter.

Mr. Bob Miles is a philosopher, and he thinks that a a public that will take six hours of Wagner without wincing, will bear up heroically under anything, and I guess he's right.

We had a Greek play here one winter, you will remember, and it was the fashionable thing to talk Greek on the horse cars for a month or two. We've also had Russian opera' Why not a real Japanese play?

One of the papers called the Russian company "frozen frauds" which added materially to their success. Now, that afternoon teas are the proper caper, why may not a tea-drinking cast be a swell notion. Bob Miles might get Rutherford B. Hayes to come on and preside. That wouldn't be a bad idea.

I suppose you have heard of Bouccicault coming in here with Lent and walking away with the town in his old style. "The Jilt" is another fortune for him—don't make any mistake. You may crush, you may smash the old man if you will, but the scent of the dollar will hang around him still.

Another ripple of sensation has been caused by Kate Field's desperate announcement to lecture on polygamy—this time with illustrations. Think of that. Illustrations—from life—photographs I suppose, of polygamy. Isn't this pushing a mission into the reign of the anatomical musuum? I believe it was this rash woman's original intention to exhibit living examples of polygamy and monogamy. A look on this picture and on this—sort of business—before she polygamized and after—kind of example.

But the only kind of polygamized specimens obtainable in New York, were paid better prices by the dime museums and the leading stars of Salt Lake wanted enormous sums to come to New York to give exhibitions of how the thing worked. So Kate has fallen back on photographs.

She's an awfully clever woman and her lecture is a rattling good one, but I don't believe the people of New York take the slightest interest in polygamy, and if they do they don't want it talked about. It's one of these things, don't you know, that you don't care to have noised around.

That boy Darling, who is a genuine musical genius, has at last fallen into the hands of Emma Abbott, and she is going to produce his opera, "Don Fillibusto," in Detroit the last week in April. I promise you in this work some of the daintiest melodies you have yet heard from an American composer.

NYM CRINKLE.

II.

The favorite son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt was Mr. Hamilton Twombly, who married Miss Florence Vanderbilt. I have often heard it remarked he was poor when he married her, but such was not the case. His father was a wealthy Bostonian, an importer of resin, gunny bags, etc., and their residence was on that aristocratic thoroughfare, Beacon street, a location envied and admired by all Bostonians as sacred to the "blue bloods," and made famous wherever the English language is spoken by W. D. Howells's books.

Hamilton Twombly was a graduate of Harvard college, and was unusually clever and studious. His mother was a Miss Williams, of Boston. Her brother, Mr. John M. S. Williams, who recently died, was a member of the firm of Glidden & Williams, the California packet line, and also a member of the forty-third congress. Mr. Twombly is domestic in his tastes, a devoted husband and father, is tall, rather corpulent, has fine dark eyes, dark curling hair, and is bald, although but 36 years of age.

Several paragraphs are going the rounds of the daily press as to the ridiculous assortment of clothing Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Mortimer appeared in at the time of the wreck, trousers of one suit, dress coat, a towel for a necktie and a jockey cap attributed to one. Both of these gentlemen are considered "the glass of fashion and the mold of form," but the veriest dude alive does not stop to think of clothes at such a time except to get into them, and be it said to their credit, both Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Hitchcock were very brave and helped the women and children. It takes an emergency like this to test the true grit of a man's character, and most cases prove the dude braver than the bully.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts has returned home from Washington, where her beauty, her diamonds and the fact that she is a very wealthy widow has attracted great attention. Mrs. Roberts was the third wife of her husband, an old man, and his widow, although about forty years of age, was still many years his junior. She was a Miss Endicott, and is a second cousin of Secretary Endicott. Her New York residence is on Fifth avenue, on the opposite corner of Eighteenth street from Mr. August Belmont's dwelling. Her house is very fine, and she is very proud of it.

It is rumored in society that Mr. Henry Villard and wife, who was a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, will soon leave Berlin for New York, and that Mr. Villard will resume some of his former business relations. The magnificent palace on Madison avenue, which Mr. Villard built, still stands untenanted, and the marvel is that some of the wealthy men from the Pacific slope, who are fast forming homes in our city, do not purchase it, with its grand marble halls, its onyx fireplaces, the walls covered with silk, hand embroidered, and its Louis XVI. dancing hall, to say nothing of the large baronial dining hall, with its carved oak and massive doors. The estate is in the hands of Mr. Edward D, Adams, who lives in one of the four houses erected by Mr. Villard. It was erroneously stated that the Villard mansion was purchased by Mr. Fahnestock, but such was not the case, as Mr. Fahnestock lives in another one of the four houses, as does Mr. Adams, both gentlemen being members of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Mrs. James Brown Potter gave her first recitation since her return from Washington the other evening at the Methodist Home for Aged Women, and they seemed to enjoy the treat. She did not recite "Osler Joe" this time, but Cowper's lines to his friend Joseph Hill, which Mrs. Potter gave in a charming manner. She was aided in this charity by Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, the charming contralto. Tickets for the entertainment were sold and the proceedings are to be used towards building the new home.

Colonel Urquhart, Mrs. Potter's father, has just left for Louisiana, taking with him his younger daughter, Miss Georgia Urquhart, also a beautiful girl, and resembling her more famous sister, except that she is darker. They will return to New York from their plantation before warm weather sets in.

C. E. H.

III.

The stock brokers are dissatisfied with the present stock exchange, notwithstanding the fact that in one way or another it has cost them about $2,000,000. It is too small, gloomy and uncomfortable; is in a Gehenna of darkness, poor air and noise, and weeping and gnashing of teeth would not at times seem out of place, as in panics for instance, whereas at the great produce exchange all is comfort and light, and on the broad trading floor there is nearly 32,000 square feet of room. Some one with a daring imagination now seriously proposes to the government of the stock exchange that a new exchange shall be erected on the roofs of most of the buildings standing on the same block. At that height, of course, the exchange would consist of only one story; the roof would be mainly of glass; there would be gravel walks, fountains and parterres of flowers recalling the hanging gardens of ancient Babylon. The project really finds favor with many shrewd men; it seems no more absurd than the idea of elevated railroads appeared at first. It is a tradition in Wall street that in—1792, twenty-four brokers met under a button wood tree in front of what is now 60 Wall street and laid the foundation of the present exchange, though in those times the business was chiefly done at the cheery old Toultine coffee house, at the corner of Wall and Water streets. In 1817, the New York stock and exchange board was formally organized, and the members met in the old Merchant's exchange, from which they were driven by the great fire of 1585; at one time they met at 47 Wall street and later in the builing of the old Courier and Enquirer of which General James Watson Webb was editor; in 1842 they returned to the new Merchants' exchange, which is now the custom-house. The exchange was then a close corporation and tried to keep its transactions secret. About 1837 the Open Board of Brokers was organized and failed to force itself on the older body, though it is related that zealous members of the younger organization cut away the beams and dug out the bricks of the regular board room, in order to ascertain how the market was going. In 1863 a second open board was organized, the first having failed and the later organization brought the old fogy body to terms; the two united and now the Stock Exchange numbers 11,000 members. From the buttonwood tree of 1792 to the ærial Babylonian palace of business now proposed, is a big stride upward, but it necessary, the New York stock broker will prove equal to the occasion.

A speculation in coffee will strike many as a strange sort of business venture, yet a large speculation in Rio coffee is now in progress, and may lead to results more interesting than pleasant to the commercial combatants engaged therein. The leading "bull" is President Siegfried Gruner, of the cotton exchange, who came originally from Bremen years ago and began his business life as a clerk for a broker in a foreign exchange, and who is well known in German circles of society in New York, being a member of the German club and Liederkranz society, not to mention the American Jockey club. He is said to hold over 100,000 bags, or nearly 15,000,000 pounds, of Rio coffee, partly in actual merchandise and partly in options. The market has declined materially since he entered upon the speculation, but he stands by his venture with Teutonic determination. W. H. Crossman & Co., of Wall street, are his allies in the speculation, holding about as large a quantity as the round-faced and jolly Siegfried Gruner. Opposed to them are the Arbuckle Brothers, who have the largest establishment in this country for roasting coffee; it is located in Brooklyn, and there they roast no less than 750,000 bags of coffee in a year, or approximately 100,000,000 pounds. John Arbuckle is worth $2,000,000, and his brother Charles has a fortune nearly as large. They both came to New York from Pittsburg about fifteen years ago, and in this brief space of time have made the bulk of their large fortunes by so simple a matter—let panting geniuses hear it—as roasting coffee. One of the well-known members of the coffee trade here is Joseph J. O'Donohue, who has a fortune of at least $2,000,000, and who is, moreover, president of the Brooklyn Ferry company and of the American Order of Hibenians, a member of the Manhattan and Down Town clubs and one of the stockholders in the New York Sun. Little is now heard of B. G. Arnold, who was known as the "Coffee King." About six years ago he organized a clique and sought to advance the price of coffee very materially; he himself held about 100,000 bags of the Brazilian berry. He was ruined with the rest of the clique by a decline of 5 cents a bag in the price. He had in his wealthy days a fine mansion in New York and a splendid country seat at Oak Point, near the metropolis; his social expenses were $70,000 a year; his fortune was $1,500,000; he is still a member of the chamber of commerce, as well as the Down Town club for merchants, located in Pine street, and also of the Union League. He is a man embittered, not subdued, by misfortune, and has a son a Yale graduate and now a coffee broker, who inherits none of his ability.

The great wheat speculation to which I lately referred is at a higher tide than ever. Philip D. Armour, who, in 1849 drove a six-mule team across the plains to reach the New Eldorado after having been reared in Watertown, N. Y., who sells $60,000,000 worth of food product in a year and has 5,000 men on his pay roll, now holds, it is said, about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Baron Weerishaffer has nearly six million. The big "bears" in Chicago lately tried to frighten New York operators by a report that these two large holders of wheat were secretly selling, but there proved to be no foundation for it. Henry Clewes recently sold 2,000,000 bushels or more at a moderate profit, and William Baker, James R. Keene's old broker, sold a million. In referring to the speculation in wheat "options," it is of interest to observe that Liverpool has adopted a system of option trading in wheat by which she hopes to become the clearing house for the wheat commerce of the world, displacing New York and Chicago at one fell blow, and making even London a second rate market. In London, however, merchants are considering the advisability of adopting the American system of option trading. The New York Produce exchange shows some alarm at the prospect of an active foreign competition in the form of "business," which has made it such a power, and is making arrangements to secure fuller information than heretofore respecting the state of foreign markets and the outlook for foreign crops.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS.

IV.

Stock speculation is in such a condition that week after week the most experieced stock gamblers get more and more mixed and quit the game The new element of strikes has rendered stock operation still more uncertain, and at the time of writing these lines even a guess is impossible as to what will be the state of Wall street affairs when they go to press. Anybody who pretends to grasp the situation and to make predictions must be a humbug and a fool.

It must be said, however, that the lamentable condition of the business at the New York stock exchange is partly due also to the members of the exchange themselves and to the old fogyish ways of its governing committee, who do not appear to see the necessity of making radical changes in their long-established rules and regulations. The exchange has a formidable and rapidly growing rival in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum exchange, which is every day becoming more popular with the speculative public, on account of the low rate of commissions exacted, the absence of the 6 per cent carrying charges and the additional convenience of the clearing house. This exchange, which was originally started by a number of obscure, and in several instances, semi-insolvent members of the National Petroleum exchange, and was consequently in very bad odor with everybody, has, in the past year or two, immensely increased its membership; the seats are in active demand at constantly advancing prices, and the treasury is filling up rapidly. On the other hand the New York stock exchange seats which sold for $34,000 some four or five months ago, are now knocking about at from $24,000 to $26,000. The main cause of this is the obstinacy of the governing committtee in refusing to allow the commisson to be less than one-eighth per cent., and in refusing to establish a clearing system, which would not only simplify the transaction of business, but would be a much less expensive manner of settling accounts to the outsider. For these reasons the Consolidated stock exchange bids fair to outrank in a very short time the old board.

The coal syndicate machinations, the steady progress of the strikes, and the continued Transcontinental rate war have for a while thrown it to the shade the question of rates on dressed beef, which is a most important one for the western states, and should certainly not be let up on by the representative newspapers of the great western cities. Shipments of dressed beef eastward have increased nearly tenfold in the last five years, while live cattle shipments have deceased 50 per cent. The importation of live cattle into the eastern states, except that of New York, has almost ceased, and it is maintained in New York state only by the imprudent and corrupting practices of the owners of the stockyards along the trunk lines, who derive immense profits from the feeding and watering of live cattle in transit. All these men are trunk line directors or friends of theirs. The trunk lines don't make anything out of the stockyards, but these smart gentlemen do, and all those who defend the live cattle traffic in the state of New York must be in partnership with them or in their pay. To argue that beef killed in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Kansas City is not killed as well as it is in New York, and doesn't reach the butcher's knife in as good condition as it does here, is humbug. Cattle can gain nothing by being tossed in a car for an extra thousand miles, with barely any food or protection from the inclemency of the weather. Besides, if the butchers of New York are superior workmen, they can go west and will certainly be welcome there. If most of the pork packing, ham curing, lard making and flour milling is done west there is no reason why beef butchering should not be done west too, especially as no piece of beef is fit to eat unless it has been hung for at least a week or ten days, and there is no reason why the refrigerator car should not do part of this work. This question of dressed beef transportation means millions of dollars earned by the western producer and millions of dollars saved by the eastern consumer.

There seems to be something funny going on between Mr. John W. Mackay and Mr. James Gordon Bennett in regard to the Mackay-Bennett cable. There have been more than once reports—or rather whispers—that Mr. Bennett did not wish or did not find himself able to pay his share of the cable expenses, and that Mr. Mackay had consequently secured some kind of a lien on the revenues of the Herald and on Bennett's share of the cable. Whether there was or was not any truth in this report, it seems to be certain that the relations between the two gentlemen have not been particularly warm of late, and if club gossip is to be relied upon Mr. Mackay, after requesting Mr. Bennett several times to come to a settlement, and not receiving satisfaction, decided to go and interview Mr. Bennett in Europe. He accordingly started on Saturday, a fortnight ago, for Europe, and on the Tuesday following a cable dispatch announced that Mr. Bennett, in his yacht Namouna, left the Mediterranean for the Indian ocean and other parts unknown, so that Mr. Mackay will have a sweet time in trying to catch him.

Friends of Mr. J. W. Mackay say that upon his return from Europe he will enter his two sons at Harvard and take up his residence in Boston for the time of his boys' curriculum. Mr. John W. is not a very popular man in New York and he evidently does not care about popularity. But it must be acknowledged that everything he does he does it in the most business like and unostentatious manner.

Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, the owner of the famous lakes of Killarney, said a few days ago, in speaking of the power of boycotting, that it was an absurdly dangerous weapon and told the following story to illustrate his point: Many of the large farms in the south of Ireland are altogether under grass, and large quantities of butter are made there. This butter used to command the highest price in the London market, where it was known as Cork butter. Recently, however, careless work and the excellence of the butter from Holland and Normandy have made it impossible to supply Cork butter at a paying rate. Mr. Herbert, in order to help his tenants along, proposed to them that he should build a creamery with all the modern appliances so as to produce the article at a much lower cost. They were delighted with the idea, but upon his asking if they would undertake to turn all their milk in they became frightened and said: "Yes, if something should not happen to make them boycott us for doing so." The consequence, of course, was that the creamery was not built and the butter business has burst up. A case of boycotting in New York last week greatly endangered the amusement prospects of the juvenile population. The Madison Square garden was being fitted up for the reception of Barnum's circus. A committee waited upon the managers and stated that unless Barnum ceased to advertise in the New York Tribune, which had been boycotted, the carpenters would not be allowed to work.

RIGOLO.

An Appellate Court.

From the Church Press.

The following letter, from the bishop of Springfield, has appeared in the columns of the Missouri Republican, St. Louis, and because of the importance of the subject is transferred to our columns:

Sir: As late as the reign of Justinian the cruel, brutal, and horrible entertainments of gladiatorial shows still continued in Christian Rome and other cities of the empire. This legalized, heathenish butchery, permitted to give zest to popular amusements, was brought to a close in a most thrilling and tragic manner. A monk, resolved at any cost to check, if not forever stop, this disgusting exhibition, chose his opportunity; and when on an occasion the excitement of the circus, with its thousands, was at its highest, sprang from among the midst of the spectators, where hitherto he had been concealed, into the arena, and seizing the combatants, interrupted the fight. The fury of the disappointed people knew no bounds. In their frenzy the intrepid, valiant monk was stoned, and paid the penalty of his stern and noble resolve with his life. Though he knew it not, the brave monk's self-sacrifice received its reward. In consequence of his death public attention was drawn to the absolute immorality of the shows, and they were forthwith forbidden by imperial rescript.

One's thoughts involuntarily recur to the heroic, generous self-devotion of Telemachus, the name of the martyred monk, by the recent melancholy death of the Rev. Henry D. Jardine. He is reported to have expressed the sentiment, that he would gladly make his wrongs and sufferings an offering on behalf of the church, if they could procure for her the boon of a judicial system which was fairly just. He is gone, and it remains for us who survive to endeavor to make, for our own sake, if not for his, his wish and hope a reality. It is not unsafe to say that our disciplinary code is among the worst, if not the very worst, which is to be found existing in Christendom. It is so defective, so capable of being abused to defeat rather than secure justice, that the conviction even of bad men carries with it very little moral weight; and the innocent may, without difficulty, become the victims of persecution and be hounded to death, as was the poor, friendless monk by the excited, exasperated populace.

No change of venue is allowed by our canons. A locality may be mad with prejudice and hate, so that cool heads are turned and generous hearts are steeled, still there, and only there, in the diocese, the trial must be held. The alleged rabid dog must be flung into the midst of the infuriated populace who have pronounced him mad, and they must judge him. Alas! the court and jury are mad, and the dog must die. This is a foregone conclusion. But then there might still be relief if provision were made for an appeal, but there is none, save only at the option of the bishop, who may, if he sees fit, grant a new trial. The power is entirely in his hands. This is a great and most flagrant wrong, both to the bishop and the accused. Let us look for a moment at both sides, taking the latter first.

As regards the accused, why should a priest or deacon be denied by his mother, the church, I will not say privileges, but rights, which are secured to the worst criminal by the state? The murderer, whose crime has been so atrocious that he is in danger of being lynched in the neighborhood where the deed was done, is sheltered by the protecting arm of the law and carried off to another region, where unprejudiced and dispassionate men may give him a fair trial. But not so the unhappy priest or deacon who is accused. The church surrenders him to the tender mercies of the excited multitude, who bring the charges, and who fill the atmosphere which the court must breathe with the madness of their passionate denunciation, and consequently the jury and judges cannot escape the effect of the temperature raised to fever heat.

On the side of the bishop, it is very unfair to lodge the sole power of granting a rehearing in him. One would suppose, indeed, if the bishop were keenly alive to his consecration vow, he would never err on the side of severity, and that the case of any brother clergymen would be safe in his hands. Alas! bishops are but men, and are liable to the temptations which are common to men. Nay, they are exposed by their very position to temptations peculiar to themselves. There is much in a bishop's surrounding which is calculated, unless he is on his guard, to develop within himself assertion; and in a measure, however much he may oppose the dogma when labeled "papal infallibility," to accept it, perhaps, unconsciously to himself, when it stealthily presents itself inscribed with his own name. In any case where a bishop is known to be opposed to a man from any cause, and that man is brought to trial, the bishop obviously ought not in any way to have anything to do with his case. His influence, though he may studiously and scrupulously keep himself as far as possible out of sight and mind, will and must be felt by his presbyters who form the court. There is a bias all along the line to please the bishop. An aged presbyter told the writer that on an occasion when an ecclesiastical trial was about to commence, the inquiry was whispered around among the judges, "what does the bishop wish us to do?" Again, the bishop, like parents, is apt to hear before all others the troubles of the family. If there are any scandals afloat, his ears catch them, and anonymous communications supplement what personal informers leave out. Months in advance of a man's presentation and trial before the bishop's own presbyters, the bishop is—he must be, since he cannot avoid it—the recipient of a great deal of gossip and testimony touching the case, which cannot fail to make an impression of some kind upon his mind. He is not, therefore, on this account, fit to act as a sole and quasi-appellate judge, and be virtually the court of last resort.

Once more, popular opinion and clamor influence bishops, as they do other men, and in some respects the temptation to covet and court popularity is stronger with them, and on unselfish grounds, than it is with ordinary men. Bishops are, for the most part, dependent upon the laity for the means to carry on their work; and the laity usually give, not from principle, but from impulse and preference. Hence, a bishop who caters to popular taste and prejudice will be more likely to be the recipient of gifts and offerings than he who pursues the line of duty, as he conscientiously sees it, without regard to what people think or people say. There are few ecclesiastical trials which are not the subjects of popular interest in themselves, or which do not involve principles which enlist popular favor or prejudice on the one side or the other. Hence, it is to be feared that in these trials the case is rarely decided on its merit in the first instance, and when the bishop comes to review the testimony, if a rehearing is requested, he is the victim of influences which seriously interfere with that calm, dispassionate judgment which can alone secure justice. The bishop is not exposed to these influences because he is a bishop, but because he is a man; and the degree to which he yields to them depends upon what sort of a man he is, and how far he stirs up and increases by devotion and a holy life the grace which has given him by the laying on of hands in consecration. The orders of the sacred ministry represent the three offices of Christ—the Diaconate, the teaching or prophetic office; the Presbyterate, the priestly or sacrificial office; and the Episcopate, the kingly and judicial office. The bishop should see to it with scrupulous care, that in his exercise of his office he copies, as far as human infirmity will permit, the characteristics of His administration of justice which God reveals in His Holy Word for His servants' imitation. Two things, above all others, God repeats and insists upon: first, that He sits on the throne judging right; and, secondly, that He is no respecter of persons. It is to the credit of our Episcopate that in the very delicate and difficult position which they occupy, and in the midst of so many and conflicting interests among which they are compelled to move and act, its members have won for themselves, almost without exception, so high a place in the confidence and esteem of all classes of society.

We are pleading, however, that bishops are but men, and church courts and church trials ought to be as jealously guarded against the intrusion of the human elements of prejudice and passion, which pervert justice, as are those of the state. Hence the bishop's relation to a trial ought to be very scrupulously considered, and protected in the canons, in order that he may be no more exposed to the shadow of a supicion that he is personally interested in a case than is a lay-judge by the wise provision of our laws and the still sterner and more salutary demands of professional etiquette.

It would be easy for us to illustrate and prove the truth of all we have stated from the melancholy records of the past. Almost every ecclesiastical trial has proved to be a wretched miscarriage of justice, and been the prolific source of evil to bishop, clergy, and people. But it is needless. Cases are too painfully near us in our experience, and present to our thoughts, to require mention. The evil which we deplore arises largely from our vicious judicial and disciplinary system. Let us address ourselves vigorously and persistently to its reform. Let us recast and reform our canons on this subject, and provide for a change of venue: for an appellate court; for an amended course of procedure throughout; for assessors learned in the law. Let us relieve our bishops from the distressing position into which they are forced, and bring in, when propriety suggests, others, free from all suspicion of bias or prejudice, to act in their place. Let us, with one mind and heart, bishops, clergy and people, labor with all our might to secure for our church a system of canon law which will provide, as far as practicable, that justice shall be done though the heavens fall.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.

A Fine Horse.

J. A. Brown, colored, will remove to Macon in a few days with his beautiful young stallion, Sunny South, to be put in training as a trotter. He is a dark mahogany bay 4 years old, 15½ hands high. Fortunately Brown has just received a full pedigree of his young stallion through the kindness of the gentleman from whom he purchased the dam of the colt, Mr. J. P. Colliver, of Kentucky.

His pedigree is as follows: Sired by Hero, he by Carless, he by Rose Abdalah, Hero's dam by Toronto, chief sire of the noted trotting stallion, Thomas Jefferson. Hero could trot a mile in 2:30 at three years old.

The dam of Brown's Sunny South is by Ocala, he by Bald Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn. Lady Thorn trotted in 2:18; Ocala got a record at four years old, 2:30.

The dam of this fine young stallion, Sunny South, could pace in 2:28 without training. She had a wonderful pacing gait. No telling how fast she might have been had she not hurt her leg when young, which injured her speed. J. A. Brown, after weening the colt, he sold her to a gentleman in Florida for $500. He drove her in harness, and in four or five months could trot in 2:40. He refused $900 for her.

Moxie Nerve Food positively relieves everything caused by overtasking the nervous system.

500 yards spool cotton, 5 cents; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

The committee of awards at the New Orleans exposition have just awarded the gold medal as first prize to the Straub Machinery Co., of Cincinnati, O., for the best flouring and corn mill machinery.

POPE, THE HATTER.

New Spring Styles Low Prices.

Moxie removes the tired feeling at once. Druggists sell it.

Silverplated tea spoons, 5 cents each; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Go to M. Rich & Bros'. grand opening and get a souvenir, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. If these days should be rainy, this opening will be postponed to the first clear day thereafter

There is no other nerve food known but Moxie. Invest 50c. on it, and be relieved of any nervous trouble.

2-foot Boxwood Folding Rules, 10 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

See strawberries, home raised, at Donehoo's Saturday.

Moxie Nerve Food is a delicious beverage. Try it.

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Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

Faber Lead Pencils, 3 for 5 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

25 Years of Suffering Ended.

My wife has been cured of eczema of 25 years standing by four small bottles of Swift's Specific. She had tried a number of the best physicians in the country. She also tried several patent mepicines, highly recommended, but with no appreciable benefit. She gave up all hope of recovery. Last winter she saw an advertisement of S. S. S. and thought she would try it although having but little faith in its virtues. When she began its use she was in a terrible condition, being literally covered with sores and was in constant irritation and pain. By the time she had taken one bottle we could see an improvement, and by the time the second one was gone the scabs had peeled off and her skin looked like that of an infant's, and now she thinks she is entirely cured. Before she took the Specific her weight was 110 pounds, now she weighs 150 pounds. She says she cannot praise the medicine too highly.

J. M. SAYBALD,

Feb. 24, 1886. Nevada, Mo.

POPE, THE HATTER.

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CHERRY AND WALNUT SUITS!

Cherry Suit, Wood Top, Ten Pieces, $40.
Cherry Suit, Marble Top, Ten Pieces, $55.
Cherry Suit, Marble Top, Ten Pieces, $65.
Cherry Suit, Tennessee Marble, Ten Pieces, $80.
Cherry Suit, Italian Marble, Ten Pieces, $95.
Cherry Suit, Italian Marble, Ten Pieces, $125.
Cherry Suit, Tennessee Marble, Ten Pieces, $135.
Cherry Suit, Tennessee Marble, Ten Pieces, $165.

Big Slaughter of Walnut Suits.

Walnut Suit, Tennessee Marble, Ten Pieces, $75.
Walnut Suit. Italian Marble, Ten Pieces, $100.
Walnut Suit, Tennessee Marble, Ten Pieces, $225. Reduced from $300,
Walnut Suit, Italian Marble, $260. Reduced from $350.

These are the finest goods for the money ever yet offered, being from 20 to 35 per cent below the regular price of last fall. Now is the time to get goods cheap. It will pay you to borrow the money and pay your broker ten per cent for the use of it.

Andrew J. Miller's bargains are better than the celebrated works of art of the great Morgan sale in New York.

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Plush Chairs at	$20 00	Leather Chairs at	$25 00
Rocker to Match	22 50	Rocker to Match	27 50
Buffets in Walnut and Cherry,	25 00	Grand Rapids Chiffonier	25 00
4-feet long—A Sideboard	30 00	Fan Glass Hat Racks	25 00

Vienna Parlor Suits in Plush, $65. Very Cheap.

Glass Door Wardrobes (Double) - $50 00 | 100 Baby Carriages, from - $10 00 up.

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We have handled one make for five years and have never had one buggy to be brought back for repairs. Try our Baby Springs this spring.

OUR ROLL TOP DESKS have met with large sale. The best Desk for merchants and professsonal men. The above goods are new and reliable, and just enough profit put on them to make a livelihood.

OUR CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Cluny-edged Curtains reduced from $35.00 to $25.00.
Silk Curtains reduced from $20.00 to $15.
Mikado Curtains reduced from $15.00 to $12.00.
Elephant Breath Silk Turcoman Curtains reduced from $50.00 to $35.00. The handsomest Curtains in Atlanta.
Tambour Lace Curtains reduced 25 per cent.
Prayer Rugs (Oriental) reduced 25 per cent.
Wilton Velvet Carpets made by Sylvester, Hilton & Co., guaranteed 3-shot made and laid for the trifling price of $1.15 per yard.
Sandford's Wilton Velvets, best quality, $1.35 per yard.
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No charge for making and laying. Our carpet sales have been immense. We are constantly furnishing the best houses in the city and have done it very quietly, too. We invite an inspection; and we can assure you that if you will call on us you will find at least some very desirable goods not carried by other houses. Yours for prosperity.

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To All Points in the Southwest and West.

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

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	No. 52.	No. 50.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 05 am	4 30 pm	....
Ar. Anniston	1 07 pm	9 10 pm	....
" Birmingham	3 55 pm	11 35 pm	....
" Akron	7 55 pm	3 22 am	....
" Meridian	11 10 pm	6 25 am	....
" New Orleans	7 00 am	1 00 pm	
" Jackson		10 45 am	....
" Vicksburg		12 40 pm	....
" Monroe		6 00 pm	....
" Shreveport		11 10 pm	....
" Marshall		4 00 am	....
" Longview		5 20 am	....
" Dallas		12 20 pm	....
" Ft. Worth		2 05 pm	....

Trains No. 50 and 52 make close connection with Louisville and Nashville Railroad for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE and St. LOUIS.

All trains depart from union depot, Atlanta, Ga.

I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Supt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.
G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
General office Birmingham, Ala.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Commencing Monday, January 18th, 1886, the following schedule will operate on this road. Trains run by 75th meridian time—one hour faster than Athens time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 53	No. 51
Leave Athens	8:45 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Harmony Grove	9:40 a m	6:07 p m
Arrive at Lulu	10:53 a m	7:30 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:40 p m	10:40 pm
Arrive at Clarkville	1:00 p m	
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:55 p m	

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m	
Arrive Clarkesville	8:45 a m	
Leave Atlanta	8:40 am	5:45 p m
Leave Lula	11:10 am	8:35 p m
Arrive Harmony Grove	12:20 pm	9:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	1:35 pm	10:45 p m

Close connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Superb sleeping car accommodations. The shortest and quickest route between Athens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
.W. CHEARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NOT MUCH COFFEE.

THE BLOOD--ITS DISEASES--HOW CURED.

The most wonderful blood poison remedy ever compounded is B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm,) the healing qualities of which are truly phenomenal. Scientific research has failed so far to produce its equal. There is no claim that the ingredients of this great remedy are new; on the contrary, its component parts are all and favorably known to the medical world in their separate uses, but the combination of these ingredients were never attempted until the formula of B. B. B. was made. For Scrofula, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, etc., it is simply unapproachable, and as a true tonic it is unequaled. We do not expect the reader to believe all we say as to the unprecedented merits of this remedy, for there are so many able, yet unscrupulous advertisers that it would not be safe to regard everything said in an advertisement as true. Some of those column, double-column and whole page ad's remind us of a long-ago friend who traveled a great deal; that was before there were many railroads; and as all travelers those days had to do so he had to put up at night wherever night caught him. Consequently, sometimes he had to stop at places where the accommodations were not of the very best. He was a great lover of coffee, and coffee he would have; but, said he, in a very solemn tone, I have sometimes to drink a gallon of water o get a taste of coffee. In an ad page there is usually about as much genuine truth as coffee in our friend's gallon of hot water. For our part we would take the grain of coffee in the small French cup and have it well creamed. Give us quality and not quantity, and not over-much sweetened, especially with sorghum syrup (the productions of a prolific, morbid brain). Who can find a needle in a haystack? much less truth in some page ads! Wonderful times these; broad acres of the Sahara without an oasis. Give us the acre that will produce three bales, or a hundred and forty bushels of wheat instead. Yet this does not prove that every remedy is not as represented.

We only ask a trial before a doubting public, feeling confident that one bottle will establish its intrinsic value as a blood-purifier. We can only present a few certificates within this limited space, but in our "Book of Wonders" will be found more than enough to convince the most skeptical, and if then not satisfied we can show the original certificates, and also an unlimited number of persons who have been cured of some of the most noted cases of blood poison, etc., on record, by the use of B. B. B. Wherever this remedy is known it takes the lead.

A Doctor's Woes.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 11, 1885.—For ten years I have been suffering with muscular rheumatism. Patent medicines and physicians' prescriptions failed to give relief. Last summer I commenced the use of B. B. B., and experienced partial relief before using one bottle. I continued its use and gladly confess that itis the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. W. RHODES, A. M., M. D.

B. B. B. can be had at the following places: Hall & Ruckel, New York; J. W. Holman, Denver, Col.; John D. Park & Son, Cincinnati; Crowdus Drug Co., Dallas, Tex.; A. Keifer & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Lord, Owens & Co., Chicago, Ills.; Richardson Drug Co., St. Louis; J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky., and of all southern druggists.

Texan Tattle.

* * * One of our customers left his bed for the first time in six months, after using only one bottle of B. B. B. He had scrofula of a terrible form, that had resisted all other treatment. B. B. B. now takes the lead in this section.

LIEDKE BROS.
June 16th, 1885. Dexter, Texas.

A Scarred Veteran.

Robert Ward, who lives near Maxey's, Ga., for ten or twelve years was almost a solid sore from head to foot.

For three years his appearance being so horribly repulsive he refused to let any one see him. The disease, after eating his flesh, commenced on his skull bones. He tried all doctors and medicines without benefit, and no one thought he could possibly recover. At last he began the use of B. B. B. and after using six bottles his sores were all healed and he was a sound man.

He looks just like a man who had been burned to death and then restored to life. The best men of the country know of this case, and several doctors and merchants have spoken of it as a most wonderful case.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Druggist,
Athens, Ga.

She is Not Dead.

It has been reported that I was dead—but I am not.

For four years I have been afflicted with a severe case of blood poison, rheumatism and neuralgia. My flesh shrank away, my muscles seemed to dry up and form into little knots, joints were swollen and painful, and all concluded I must die. I have used five bottles of B. B. B., and I have gained 40 pounds of flesh, and am now as sound as any woman.

BELLE DUNNAWAY,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Man and the Monkey.

"What ails you?" asked the man; "I see you are a sufferer, and can scarcely get along."

"Oh, you see," replied the monkey, "my madder she had what you call scrofula, very much scrofula. My farder he had heap sores, some big, some little sores; long time. They both took much medicine, and died; the sores was all they left me."

"Yes, yes," replied the man. "I see how it is. Your mother inherited her disease, scrofula, and your father caught his on the wing, and you inherited or was born with both complaints. But why pine away and die away when you can be cured?"

"I been done used over sixty bottles one drug store medicine. and it no good. Money all gone and sores here yet. Some doctors charge heap money, but no good."

"But my friend," said the man, "you got hold of the wrong medicine. Go to the drug store and get one bottle of B. B. B., and before using all of it you will feel better. It is a quick cure. It will cure all sorts of sores, scrofula, blood poison caught on the wing, itching humors, catarrh, blood and skin diseases and kidney troubles."

"I be so thankful for your kindness, and will go get B. B. B. today," replied the monkey.

A Kiss By Moonlight.

From time immemorial no one will pretend deny the fact that kisses have been held in high repute by both sexes—whether active or passive. It has been decided that a LEGAL KISS implies action on both parties: but when a lady simply consents to be kissed without action of her lips, it constitutes only a PASSIVE kiss—a sweet deprived of its nectar.

Snugly ensconced within a moss embowered and vine-clad verandah, and almost hid from view amid sweet-scented honeysuckles, was seated a fair Atlanta nymph, whose beautiful dark eyes and alabaster complexion and volumptous contour, seemed to DAZE the young gent by her side, who ever and anon, while circumnavigating her slender waist, gave her a BUSS and then a RE-BUSS, to the amazement of a pedestrian who happened to be passin that beautiful moonlight night. At that moment the lover was heard to ask: "My dear darling Sarah Jane, you are becoming more beautiful every day your eyes sparkle with more brilliancy; your once pale cheeks have been painted by the roseate hues of nature, and you seem to have entirely regained your health. Will you tell me the cause of the change?"

"I have simply used that wonderfully effective blood remedy known as B. B. B."

Book of Wonders Free.

By addressing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., any one can secure free one of the prettiest and most valuable 32-page books now out. It tells all about the blood,-its diseases and remedies; Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, Skin Humors, etc., Drop postal or it at, once.

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY.

By Emma Scarr Booth.

[Copyrighted 1886 by S. S. McClure.]

In the year 1880 I was living in Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. I was then a stripling of twenty, had graduated with honor at the high school in Wooster. While in Wooster I boarded with a family by the name of Bolles, whose only daughter, Catherine, afterwards became my wife.

At the time I completed my studies she was a young girl of sixteen, and, to my mind, the prettiest and the most loveable of all within the circle of my acquaintance. Her bright smiles were the main incentives to my exertions both mental and manual, for here let me remark, I was oblige to labor with my hands mornings and evenings in order to defray the expenses of my board. Well, by the close of my term I was so deeply in love that the thought of leaving the dear girl perhaps forever, became quite unbearable; so I proposed, and was accepted.

My father gave his consent provided I waited until the follow October. Meantime I built a log house and made other preparations for my new bride.

On the morning of October 19th I started on horseback for Wooster with my wedding garments done up in a bundle, and secured to the pillion behind me. I arrived late in the afternoon of the second day at the home of my betrothed in Wooster, where I met with the kindest reception from all the members of the family. Our hands were joined in wedlock that same evening, and the next morning we set out on our homeward journey, intending to make it by easy stages not only that we might enjoy it more but, also for the sake of the horse which would now have to carry double—a common thing in those days.

Pacing soberly through the streets of Wooster, we set off in a lively canter when we reached the open country. Although near the end of October the air was warm, and towards the middle of the afternoon became almost sultry. About that time were slowly ascending a long hill, some distance south of Millersburgh. On either side of us were dense woods, some of whose trees still wore their gorgeous autumnal vesture, while others had divested themselves of their covering in order to form a variegated carpet for the ground beneath.

Catherine, grown somewhat weary of riding, expressed a desire to take a stroll in the grand old forest, so I forthwith dismounted and assisted her from her seat on the pillion. Not daring to trust the horse on the roadside, I drew the bridle over my arm and led him a short distance into the woods, where secured him to a stout oak sapling. "What if we should not be able to find him again?" said my wife laughing, as we started off on our ramble. "O, no danger of that," I replied, confidently. "I am satisfied that I should have no trouble in returning to him even were I blindfolded."

I had taken my pistol from the holster of the saddle, thinking I might see something worth shooting in our tramp, for the woods then abounded with small game of various kinds. Well, we had rambled on chatting merrily for some time when the rapidly increasing darkness and a peculiar rattle in the branches overhead admonished us that a rain-storm was impending. At first the few scattering rain drops did not incommode us much, but presently they began to sift faster and faster through the gently swaying tree tops. "O, if you only had your water proof coat, and my cloak," exclaimed Catherine. Vain wish, so far as the present moment was concerned, for they were strapped to the saddle. "A good drenching never hurts me," I said. "I am used to being out in all kinds of weather. But you, dear, what if you should take cold and be sick. I would not have such a thing happen for the world." Catherine declared that her heart was so warm with love and hope as to render her frame so impervious to cold and sickness, but my uneasiness increased with the violence of the rain.

Of course during the time we were rapidly retracing our steps, as we supposed, but I knew to do our best it would require at least ten minutes to reach the spot where the horse was tied. "Hurrah, here is a shelter provided by nature," I exclaimed, as I perceived, closely, by an old chesnut tree of mammoth size, with an opening in the lower part of its trunk quite large enough for a common sized person to squeeze through.

"O, how dry and comfortable, and how lucky we were to come across such a nice place of shelter," exclaimed Catherine. "And now," she continued, "if we only had our lunch and wraps we might remain here all night should it keep on raining. But then, poor Sultan, what would he do without food?" "Yes," I returned, "his needs and comfort must be taken into consideration. I will tell you what I think we had better do. The rain seems to be abating just now, and I will take advantage of the opportunity to run and get the horse while you remain here under cover. Then we will put on our extra wraps and after refreshing ourselves with the lunch, we will mount and be off again. Then if it doesn't clear up we will stop at the next farm house for the night." Catherine cheerfully acceded in this plan, and I started on my errand, bidding her on no account to leave her shelter in the heart of the tree until my return.

Quite confident that I was going in the right direction I bounded along, whistling cheerfully to myself, until, suddenly, it occurred to me that I ought by this time to have come upon either the horse or the road.

I paused and called loudly the name of Sultan, expecting to hear an answering whinny, but no such welcome sound greeted my ears. Then I plunged forward to regain the highway as speedily as possible, knowing that once in the road, I could easily find the place where we had turned into the woods. The need of haste was great because already the shadows of evening were beginning to render distant objects unpleasantly obscure. After another ten or fifteen minutes spent in fruitless search, a terrible certainty took possession of my soul and deprived me of both strength and courage —the certainty that I had took the wrong direction. As soon as I had recovered in a mesure from the paralyzing stroke of that conviction, I turned myself squarely around in my tracks. I would now make a desperate effort to find again my wife—my wife of a day—left alone in a gloomy forest with the darkness of night settling over it. O, if I should not succeed in finding her soon, I should go mad; nay, she herself might become insane through fear and anxiety. Then what perils might surround her that I knew not of. It was not many years since wild beasts had been known to prowl about in these woods, and, although they had not been seen lately, who could be sure that there were none? "O, my darling! innocent and helpless," I groaned in anguish and remorse of spirit. "What a wretched fool I was to leave you, trusting to the false guidance of my own conceited brain." As I rushed along, frequently stumbling and falling in my blind haste, the woods became rapidly darker and darker, until I could scarcely see my hand before me. Every few minutes I paused and called her name until the forest rang with it, and it seemed to my excited fancy, that every tree was tenanted by malicious spirits, who repeated in mockery of my frenzy: Catherine —Catherine—Catherine!

At last I fell exhausted on the damp sod, for the thought struck me that perhaps each step I took only increased the distance between us. The feeling of despair that then overcome me, produced a sort of stupor which benumbed my senses for I knew not how long. I was at length aroused from this apathetic state by a sound in the distance that resembled a human cry. I sprang to my feet and listened intently. After an interval of some seconds the sound was repeated. Yes, it was surely a woman's scream. "Catherine! Catherine!" I shouted, "take courage, I am coming;" and I staggered along in the direction whence the cry had seemed to proceed. Again the shriek was heard apparently just a little in advance of me, and then something rushed past me—I knew not what. "Catherine, where are you? for heaven's sake answer me," I shouted. No answer was returned, but the next moment some savage creature sprang onto me from behind, fastening its fangs deep into my left shoulder. My pistol was in my girdle, and despite my bewilderment, the instinct of self-preservation impelled me to snatch it forth. Placing it to the head of the animal I fired both barrels before it released its hold and fell to the ground. How badly I was wounded I could not tell, but I could feel the warm blood trickling down my arm. My fears for the safety of my beloved were now increased ten fold.

I pictured her lying bleeding and mangled in the cavity of a tree, which, instead of a place of refuge, had proved a death-trap, and that I must go on inactively, was torture beyond endurance. With my hunting knife I severed the head of the creature that had assaulted me from the body, and carrying it with me I pressed onward.

How long after this my tramp continued I cannot tell, but it seemed to me as if the world had gone spinning away from its orbits into everlasting darkness, and I was walking round and round in a circle that was every moment contracting in size. Then, all at once, I felt myself becoming blind and dizzy, and with a last despairing cry for Catherine, I fell senseless to the ground. When I regained consciousness, I found my wife kneeling beside me, holding my head clasped in her bosom, while she covered my face with her tears and kisses.

"O, Asa," she cried, "thank God you are not dead!" "But, darling, where are we, and how did you come here?" I asked, struggling to rise to my feet. "We are close by the old chestnut tree, in which I spent the longest night of my life," she replied. "I was sure you had missed the way, and my anxiety for you kept me awake all the time. Just at daybreak I heard you call my name in such a wild, thrilling tone. Then I sprang from my hiding place and looking around, found you lying here apparently dead, grasping in your right hand the horrid animal's head."

I looked at the trophy now lying at my feet, and saw that it was the head of a large catamount. I had, indeed, had a narrow escape. "And did nothing disturb you during the night?" I asked my wife. "Yes," she replied: "Sometime in the middle of the night I heard a rustling outside my tree; looking through the opening I saw high up among the branches a pair of fiery eyes which gazed fixedly down upon me. My heart shook with terror, and I expected nothing less than to be devoured by some rapacious monster, until, presently to my unspeakable relief, I heard the well-known hoot of an owl coming from the vicinity of the glaring eyes. Then I knew who my visitor was; and he sat there a long time frequently repeating his peculiar salutation. I was sorry when he flew away, for even his own company seemed better than none." We found that my arm had long since stopped bleeding, but it had swollen considerably and was very sore.

After a short rest we started in search of Sultan. The sun was then rising and the air was clear and bracing.

We were lucky enough to get on the right track this time, and the poor horse, who had his share of trouble in being compelled to fast so long, gave us a noisy welcome. We fed him our lunch and then mounting him rode on until we came to a farmhouse where we procured plenty of provender for him and a warm breakfast for ourselves.

Then desirous of reaching home as soon as possible, where my arm could be properly attended to, we pushed on, stopping the next night at Somerset.

Sundown of the following day found us under the parental roof, happy and thankful that things had gone no worse with us during the unpleasant nocturnal adventure. My arm, under mother's skillful treatment soon grew well again, and the first of November my wife and I were comfortably settled in our new home.

The catamount's head, which I had cured and mounted, is a prominent object in my cabinet. I could not be prevailed upon to part with it, although the sight of it even now after all these years, brings vividly back to me and my dear old wife the exciting circumstances attending our journey home.

THE SMALL BOY.

He Makes Life a Burden to His Patient Aunt.

From an Exchange.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Saugus branch of the Eastern road behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"O, that's hay, dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear?"

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the day time or night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?"

"O, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out:

"Where do stars come from, auntie?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so. Don't bother me."

Another short silence when Willie broke out: "Benny says oxins is an owl, auntie; is they?"

"O, perhaps so!"

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"O, yes—I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"O, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"O, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still or I'll shake you. Now, not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger sharply at the little boy, as if she were going to stick it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States, and half as many in England.

People who value time always use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to get rid of a cold.

An Outrage on the Barber.

From the Buffalo Courier.

"I've been basely defrauded," said the barber. "You see I am a sociable man and like to make it pleasant for my customers. About four months ago a stranger came in and took his place in the chair to be shaved. I asked him half a dozen questions and got no answer; finally he saw my lips move, and, taking out his notebook, scribbled on the fly-leaf, 'I'm totally deaf.' That settled it. He came in three times a week and almost always went to sleep in the chair while being shaved. To-day, while I was coming down in the car I stood behind the fellow, and would you believe it, he was carrying on a conversation in an undertone never missing a word his companion said. Deaf! Why, he can hear a watch tick in another man's pocket. It's a shame for him to treat me so."

Moxie contains not a drop of alcohol or stimulant. Try it.

The Girl Who Met Howells.

From the Washington Critic.

It is narrated that a very pretty but not an over highly intellectual literary western girl met Mr. William Dean Howells for the first time the other evening, and becoming quite interested in his talk, asked him for his autograph. Mr. Howells assented willingly and wrote a very pretty for a very pretty girl. "Oh, Mr. Howells," she exclaimed, girly-girlously, "how sweet! Is it original?"

"Oh yes," he replied, smiling beonignantly.

"You don't say! Well, I should think you would write something for the newspapers or the magazines. I've seen lots worse things than this in print."

What is Moxie? Natures food for starved nerves.

A SUPERB

Flesh Producer and Tonic

HEAR THE WITNESSES

10 to 20 Pounds!

An Atlanta Man's Weight and Appetite.

"I took four bottles Guinn's Pioneer and gained 15 pounds in flesh. My appetite has been restored. I have procured a lot for use in my family. Yours respectfully,
GEO. THOMPSON,
60 Humphries St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters.

I am 68 years of age, and regard Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds.
A. F. G. CAMPBELL,
Cotton Gin Maker.
Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

A Crippled Confederate Says.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pioneer, and now weigh 147 pounds, I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.
D. RUFUS BOSTICK,
Cotton Buyer.
Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,
A. H. BRAMBLETT,

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We recommend Guinn's Pioneer as the best tonic.
W. F. JONES.

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga., Writes of Guinn's Pioneer.

Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer has been used for years with unprecedented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It improves the appetite, digestion and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood renewer and health restorer.

GUINN'S
Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, old sores. A perfect spring medicine.

If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles $1; large bottles $1.75.

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO.,
MACON, GA.

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Manual of all Diseases,
By F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.
RICHLY BOUND IN
CLOTH and GOLD
MAILED FREE—SEND STAMP.

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HOMEOPATHIC

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32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..	1.00

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Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

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For sale by all newsdealers.

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ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE, 1886, AT the place designated for sheriff's sales in the town of Washington, will be offered for sale at public outcry the Magruder Gold, Copper and Lead Mine, located twelve miles from Washington, Ga.

The water supply is furnished by springs and branches, and is unfailing, and the buildings upon the property are in good repair.

Besides its value as a mine it is a tract of nine hundred and one acres, more or less, of what is considered one of the most desirable and fertile plantations in the state.

The soil is a dark, rich chocolate clay base, mostly upland and lies well for cultivation. It is well timbered with oak and hickory principally, besides some cedar, chestnut, walnut and pine. Terms cash, but purchase can be negotiated privately before day of sale. P. J. SULLIVAN, Trustee,
su&wky 832 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

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Rates, $2.50 & $3.00 per day—Special contracts made. Evanston is the most attractive Suburb of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. and Chicago & Evanston Ry. 12 miles north of Chicago overlooking Lake Michigan; frequent trains. The Avenue House offers unsurpassed accommodations to families and tourists who may wish to be near Chicago, and, at the same time, have all the advantages of a deligtful resort. For further particulars, Address QUINLAN BROS., Managers, Evanston, Ill.
Name this paper, mar28—d8t sun

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Rheumatic Cure!
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
Cures RHEUMATISM
And all other troubles of the
BLOOD AND MUSCLES,
No matter how long you have suffered,
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure
WILL RELIEVE YOU.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Notice to Contractors.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDING Engine House on Pryor street are now at my office. Sealed bids for same will be opened March 31st, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m. The board of firemastes reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
W. R. JOYNER,
mh 9, 16. 23, 28 Chief Fire Department.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C, J. MASON, 78 Nassau st., N. Y. tu th sa sun6m

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48 AND 49 FOR MEN CHECKS in 6 hours, cures in 3 days. Drug Stores, 15 N. 11, Phila., Pa., and corner Pryor and Decatur sts., Atlanta. feb 7-1y tues thu sat sun

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.
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ALL FIRST-CLASS
Storekeepers now keep it for Sale
THE BEST Baking Powder IN THE WORLD

TO PARENTS.

Many baking powders are very pernicious to health, and while every one regards his own, he should also have a care for the tender ones—the little children.

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contains none of the bad qualities of baking powders—soda or saleratus. It contains no hurtful ingredient—no alum or ammonia.

SCIENTIFIC.

All Chemists who have analyzed Sea Foam commend it. Housekeepers who have used it will have no other. Cooks, whose best efforts have failed with other powders, are jubilant over Sea Foam. Saves time, saves labor, saves money.

It is positively unequaled. Absolutely pure. Used by the leading hotels and restaurants in New York city and throughout the country. For sale by all first-class grocers.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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THE HEAD-NOTES OF

The Supreme Court Decisions

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1885,

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CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock meridian, Saturday, April 3, 1886, for furnishing and setting curbing and crossings, and laying and furnishing brick for sidewalks for the year 1886.

Specifications can be seen at the office of city engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
M. MAHONEY,
Commissioner of Public Works.
Sun, Tues and Thur.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK ON THE SOCIAL SIDE OF LIFE.

A Number of Pleasant Paragraphs About the Happenings in Society Circles—The Meetings of Clubs—Several Weddings Past and in Prospect—Notes of Various Sorts.

There was a gay party at Concordia hall last Wednesday night. It was the annual Purim ball of the Jewish children. It was a success in every way. By eight o'clock the large hall was filled with the happy children, masked and wearing quaint costumes. Here a clown or a Mikado costume, and there a dress of rich and beautiful fabric. For an hour or two the gay young people enjoyed to the fullest extent dancing and conversation. At ten o'clock supper was announced, and with the announcement the masks were removed, and repairing to the dining room, was found a banquet spread, that was perfect in every respect. On the table was everything that the mind could not desire, or that could please the palate. It was a happy scene. Imagine a hundred and fifty happy children seated around a table, and enjoying the feast spread before them, as only children can, and you have a scene of pleasure that is seldom surpassed. Among the masker's were:

Abe Fleishman, Bootblack; Leon Wolf, Tanner; Henry Eichberg, Irish Boy; Ike Leiberman, Clown; Harry Schiff, Mikado; Ro a Schindler and Ella Patterson, Georgia Crackers; Cora Wellhouse, Country Girl; Leo Wellhouse, Newsboy; Ruby Steinheimer, Bopeep; Anselm Steinheimer, Drum Major; Blanch Rosenfeld, Lady of the 17th Century; Nellie Rosenfeld and Sarah Myers, French Nurses; Emanuel Myers, School Girl; Stella Steinheimer, Chambermaid; Lilie Steinheimer, Old Woman; Freda Franklin, Young Lady; Sol Kempner, Barber Pole; Anna Wolf, Sister of Charity; Herman Franklin, Buttermilk Chum; Nellie Steinheimer, Little Red Ridinghood; Frank Lieberman, Prohibition; Ferdi Kaufman, B'nai Brith Orphan Asylum; Florence Steinheimer, Little Barefoot; Flora Steinheimer, Little Red Ridinghood; Ellie Franklin, Domino; Henry Teitlebaum, Ice Cream Cakes; Alleck Pollack, Peasant Girl; Isaac Strauss, School Girl; Rosa Liebman, Jockey; Albert Kaufman, Mailcarrier; Charlie Franklin, School Girl.

***

Marriages are again frequent. There is hardly a day in the city that one does not occur. Last week one of THE CONSTITUTION's agents, Mr. R. K. Brandenburg, of Waycross, was married to Miss Susie Stewart. Mr. Brandenburg is a young man of ability and will make a success of life, while his bride is a young lady of beauty and culture.

***

A surprise marriage took place Tuesday at the residence of Mr. Wm. Osborn, 194 Jackson street. Miss Mattie Osborn and Mr. J. P. Adams, of Jacksonville, Fla., were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends by Rev. Dr. Eddy, in a most beautiful and impressive manner. There is no young gentleman who is better known, or who stands higher in Jacksonville than Mr. Adams. He is connected with the DeBary-Boya merchant line of steamers. His bride is well known in this city, and is a favorite with all who know her. She is young, beautiful and accomplished, and in her Mr. Adams has won a jewel of rare worth. The happy couple left Tuesday afternoon, bearing with them the best wishes of all, for their future home in the land of flowers.

***

One of the most successful of the social clubs of the city is the West Side. It held its regular meeting Thursday evening, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Anderson, on Walker street. A large number was present, and the evening was one of the greatest enjoyment to all.

The programme consisted of reading, recitations and music, and it was carried out with precision, and with the best effect. One of the features of the evening was Mr. Anderson's original poem of welcome. It was a gem, and was applauded to the echo.

***

The Chapel Hill club has for the whole season been one of the most successful in the city. It has had weekly meetings, and has never since its organization missed one, and every meeting has had large attendance. The last meeting was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. McMannaman, Chapel street. The evening was a pleasant one, and quite a large number were present. An interesting programme had been prepared and was rendered to the perfect satisfaction of all present. Several recitations, a dialogue and a debate were the features of the evening. The debate between Mr. James Smith and Mr. John Hodo, as to which was the most beautiful, nature or art, was exceedingly interesting, and showed on the part of both a thorough understanding of the subject. The president decided that nature was never surpassed by art. After the programme had been rendered, the election of new officers took place, and Mr. S. A. Brown was elected president and Mr. Lute Armstead, vice-president, Miss Lena McMannaman, secretary, and Miss Dora Smith was re-elected treasurer.

***

That Atlantas has to a great extent good theatrical talent was very ably demonstrated during the week by the rendition of the comedy "Parted" altogether by amateurs. It was presented in a splendid manner and was in every respect as good as many of the plays that are given here. If the local talent would continue to give such performances they would soon be largely attended, and would be successful in every way.

***

Thursday afternoon, while the Womens' Christian Temperance Union was in session, in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., they were happily surprised by being presented a basket of beautiful flowers, by Mr. J. G. Thrower and Mr. Jerry Arrendale, who were a committee from the Georgia lodge, bringing to the Womens' Christian Temperance Union the greetings of the I. O. G. T.

In a few appropriate words Mr. Thrower, in the name of his lodge, presented to the union a basket of lovely flowers, on which lay two cards tied with white and blue ribbons. One of the cards bore a fac-simile of the Good Templars badge, and the inscription, "Souvenir, Brothers Night. Georgia Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., Atlanta, March 22, 1886."

On the other card was written: "To the W. C. T. U. In remembrance of their help to redeem Georgia from the curse of the liquor traffic."

Before the ladies had time to recover from their happy surprise, or to express audibly their thanks, the committee sped away. But the flowers still smiled and breathed forth their sweet fragrance, fit emblems of the fraternal relations of the I. O. G. T. and the W. C. T. U.

***

A pleasant social gathering took place Friday evening at the residence of Mr. A. C. Jones on Irwin street. Music and games were the features of the evening. The games were played with the greatest pleasure and the music was given splendidly. Mr. and Mrs. Jones entertain as few can, with the greatest ease, and when the time for parting came, it was to the regret of all.

***

Last Friday evening Concordia hall was the scene of a most brilliant and enjoyable occasion, the opening complimentary soiree tendered by Professor Agostini to his scholars and friends.

It was announced that the soiree would begin at 8 o'clock, and from that hour until 9 the genial professor was to be seen welcoming his hosts of friends and old scholars, as well as his new ones, in his own happy way.

At 9 o'clock the beautifully measured strains of the waltz, played by Wurm's orchestra, seemed to inspire the merry dancers, and Concordia presented a scene of loveliness and grace impossible to describe. Professor Agostini was to be seen here and there, introducing some who were strangers, or lacked partners, and contributing in a marked degree to the general enjoyment of the evening. He has a large school of both evening and night classes, and he never fails to remember the very best people Atlanta boasts at all of his entertainments, and last Friday night was no exception to the rule.

Dancing was the order of the evening until eleven o'clock, when the professor, who never does anything by halves, announced refreshments, and a most delightful repast was served, after which dancing was again resumed. The festivities were participated in until a late hour and when the orchestra sounded "Home, Sweet Home" the guests dispersed, each voting Professor Agostini as great a success in the role of host as he is an adept in the Terpsichorean art.

***

On Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. F. T. Ridge, 51 Calhoun street, Mrs. Lula Barrett was married to Mr. S. T. Pomeroy, Rev. J. W. Lee officiating. The affair was very quiet, only a few friends being present. Mr. Pomeroy is the train dispatcher of the Air-Line road, and a gentleman whom all admire and respect, and Mrs. Barrett is a lady of culture and refinement. The couple left Tuesday evening for Washington, where they will spend a few weeks with friends.

***

Spring in its beauty is with us at last, and of course it is but right that her coming should be celebrated. This was done in the happiest manner possible by Miss Fannie Gordon, at her beautiful home in Kirkwood, last Thursday morning. Quite a number of friends had been invited to attend a peachblow breakfast, complimentary to Miss Tyng, of New York. The affair was a perfect success, and for being unique it is unequaled. The table was a bank of pink peach blooms; each dish rested upon these soft and dainty flowers; around the room were beautiful designs composed entirely of the blossoms, while each young lady wore a large corsage bouquet, and the gentleman were furnished tiny boquets of the beautiful blooms. At 11 o'clock the guests sat down to breakfast, and 'tis injustice to simply say it was enjoyable, for it was the happiest event of the season. Among those present were: Mr. Harvey Johnson, Mr. Shelton Sims, Mr. Jim English, Mr. Paul Kendall, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Carter, and Miss Tiny Hammond, Miss Ellen Peck, Miss Franc Jones, Miss Cunningham, Miss Kendrick and Miss Cunningham.

***

One of the attractions at DeGive's in the near future, will be the first appearance in Atlanta, of the distinguished tragedian, Daniel E. Bandman. It may be said that Mr. Bandman has lived in Shakspeare. He is now nearing fifty years of age and has traveled all over the world as an interpreter of the immortal bard of Avon. He has a fine reputation and his coming is anxiously awaited in Atlanta. He will be here in two or three weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Colclough, of Rome, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Lou Colclough, to George N. West, on Wednesday afternoon, March 31, at one o'clock, at their residence in Rome.

***

Mrs. Catherine Jackson, of Berzelia, with her daughter, Miss Georgia, visited her son, Mr. B. W. Jackson, this week. Some engineer on the Georgia railroad reported that Mr. Ben Jackson was dangerously ill, but the mother found her son well and attending to his duties as engineer on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

***

Dr. M. H. Oliver, of Ennis, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Judge Calhoun, for a short time.

***

During the past week Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, Atlanta's popular vocalist, appeared by special invitation in a sacred concert in Augusta. Her reception amounted to an ovation. The Chronicle says:

"The performance of Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, of Atlanta, was greeted with pleasure by her many admirers in Augusta, and her superb voice was never in better form. She took a conspicuous part in the programme, but was especially effective in her rendering of the lovely solo, "The Better Land," the duet, "Quis est Homo," with Miss Capen, and "Inflammatus" the final solo and chorus. Her voice is birdlike and sweet in subdued passages, bold and impetuous as the eagle's flight in brilliant measures, filling every niche in the church from chancel to dome with its cultured melody. Mrs. Dow has preserved the excellent quality of her voice, and shows marked improvement in the facility with which she sings. Her singing last night will be long remembered as a rare musical treat.

And this from the Evening News is a deserved tribute to her wonderful talent:

She was the leading soprano in the programme, and her clear, high notes rose full and free above the chorus like the song of the lark above the first musical murmurs of the morning, ascending to greet the god of day. Her voice improves, it seems, with every day of practice and cultivation, and there seems to be no limit to its register. She sings with ease and confidence, and is thoroughly a mistress of her glorious art. Mrs. Dow was always a favorite in this her old home, and it was a very especial pleasure to listen to her voice last evening in solo parts, or while leading the grand chorus of the wonderful "Inflammatus."

***

The Westside club held a most enjoyable meeting at the residence of Judge J. A. Anderson on Thursday evening last. The club has some very talented members, both in music, poetry and art. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Stephens, No. 20 Larkin st.

***

The tableau that were to have been given by the Young People's Dime club of the First Methodist church at Mrs. Dunwody's, on Ivy street, Friday night, have been postponed and will be given at the Gate City Guard's armory Tuesday night. The young people have had two or three rehearsals and the tableaux will be pretented to the best advantage. The costumes are very pretty and appropriate. Refreshments will be served. Everybody cordially invited.

AMONG THE HOME FOLKS.

Minor Mention and Personal Paragraphs About Atlanta and Her Visitors.

Mrs. J. T. Gibson is visiting relatives in Rome.

Mr. Will Haight in is Washington visiting relatives.

Mrs. C. T. Furlow is visiting Mrs. L. H. Carter in Americus.

Mr. John W. Akin, of Cartersville, was in the city this week.

Miss Mamie Schane is visiting Miss Gabe Storey at Jonesboro, Ga.

Miss Zella Richmond, of this city, is visiting friends in Forsyth.

General John B. Gordon and wife are visiting friends in New York.

Mrs. W. H. Venable, of this city, is visiting friends in LaGrange.

Miss Julia Coleman is visiting the family of Dr. Coleman in Jonesboro.

Mrs. J. D. Cunningham is visiting the family of Mr. Dobbins at Cassville.

Miss Ward, of Nashville, is in the city; the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Preston Miller.

Mr. F. J. Stilson has returned home after an extended business trip in the east.

Miss Julia Coleman, of this city, is on a visit to Mrs. D. L. Coleman in Jonesboro.

Rev. N. Keff Smith will give a sacred song service at Union Point on April 13th.

Mr. F. M. Cutlett and bride, after a pleasant stay in Nashville, have returned home.

After a pleasant visit to the city Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Stevens have returned to Macon.

Miss Jennie May Stacy left Friday for Birmingham to visit her cousin, Mrs. Rosa Camp.

Miss Blakely Sharp, one of Atlanta's musicians, assisted at the concert Tuesday night in Griffin.

Mrs. M. F. Honine, of Chicago, is visiting her father, Mr. M. T. Castlebery, 164 West Peters street.

Miss Diddie Cheney, a charming young lady of this city, is visiting Mrs. A. O. Blalock in Fayetteville.

Mrs. J. A. Wade, who has been in the city visiting her son-in-law, Mr. Langston, has returned to Madison.

Miss Rebecca Gilmer, of Montgomery, Ala., is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jones, on Irwin street.

Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, of Knoxville, well known in the city, is the guest of Mrs. Rufus B. Bullock, on Peachtree street.

Miss H. Kutner, of Selma, Ala., and Mrs. E. Kutner, of Albany, are visiting Mrs. Ike Ware, 27 Brotherton street.

On the 22d of April Judge and Mrs. Joel Branham will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Miss Vesta Black, after a pleasant visit to Fairburn, has returned home. She is welcomed by a host of friends.

Mrs. Wood, from California, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Tripod, in Baltimore Terrace, has returned home.

Mrs. Branham and her beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Jessie, of Rome, visited the city during the week.

Miss Jessie Willingham, one of the most charming young ladies of the city, is visiting the family of Mr. T. O. Lawton, Lawtonville, S. C.

Mr. James R. Carter, assistant business manager of the Daily Capitol, who has been spending the winter in Florida, has returned to the city.

Captain T. H. Francis, 346 Whitehall, will leave for St. Louis Monday, where he will join his wife, who is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Brown.

Mr. W. Woods White, president of the Young Men's Christian association of this city, left Thursday for Boston. Mr. White will make his trip one of business as well as pleasure.

On Thursday evening, April first, Mr. Sumner Salter, organist of the First Methodist church, and Miss Babcock, recently from New York, will give an organ recital and sacred concert in LaGrange.

M'lle Rhea will appear at Nevin opera house Thursday evening, April 1st, as Hester Grazebrook in "An Unequal Match." Tickets are selling rapidly, and the occasion will be one of the most pleasant society events of the season.

Oostanaula lodge, F. and A. M., had a very pleasant meeting Tuesday evening. A number of New York excursionists were present. Refreshments were served, and short speeches were made. Altogether the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Mary Lou Colclough, of this city, and Mr. George H. West, of Carrollton. The marriage will take place on the 30th.

A Full Line.

Of all the latest styles of hats can be found at very popular prices at A. & S. Rosenfield's, 24 Whitehall street, corner Alabama.

THROUGH THE STATE.

What the Society People Have Been and Contemplate Doing.

Athens.

Mr. Snodgrass, the president of the street railway company, has returned to Athens.

A good many Athens lawyers spent the week at Carnesville, attending superior court.

The senior class of the university will have a settee erected under their class tree.

Colonel T. L. Gantt is out on the streets again.

Bob Riley, of Atlanta, spent Wednesday in Athens.

Hon Pope Barrow spent a portion of the week in Savannah.

G. W. Lamar, Jr., of the university, has returned from a visit to his home in Savannah.

Miss Sallie Harris is again in Athens after her long sojourn in Augusta.

Mrs. Professor White has returned from Baltimore, accompanied by her sister and neice.

Miss Ingersoll, from St. Paul, has been on a visit to her friends, the Misses Lee at the Lucy Cobb institute.

Mr. Poniatowski entertained at dinner not long since fifteen of his gentlemen friends at his farm, Holly Dale.

The concert Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., drew a large and select audience. Miss Hackelton, as usual, delighted her friends with two charming solos.

Mr. S. P. Gilbert, of Atlanta, a graduate of Yale, has been on a short visit to Athens.

Captain and Mrs. Charbonnier entertained at tea, a small party of friends, a few evenings since.

The dress making department of the L. C. I. is on a boom. The "little girls" will soon appear in dresses fashioned by their own fair fingers.

The Misses Lee of the L. C. I., had two cousins on their way from Paris, who were on the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hull entertained the Chautauqua circle during the week in a royal manner.

Adairsville.

Mr. Moore, of Dalton, was in our town last week.

Mrs. Marthy Johnson, of Marietta, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Durham, of our town.

Miss Mattie Tinsley, of Calhoun, is spending some time with her brother, Mr. Ed. Tinsley.

Mr. George M. Combs, a former citizen of this place, now of Randolph, Ala., visited his brother, R. D. Combs, here last Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson was called to the bedside of her sick brother, Mr. D. M. Durham, at Calhoun last Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Swain, of Reeve's station, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Anderson.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, of Cartersville, was in our city last Wednesday. He reports farming good around Cartersville.

Mrs. J. M. Reeves, of Calhoun, was in town this week looking after her interests here.

Master Horace Martin our "boy telegrapher," has been doing business in Tunnell Hill for the past few days. He is only twelve years old and can manage an office on the W. & A. railroad.

The Ladies Aid society meets every Friday afternoon.

Americus.

Miss Hannie Morris, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Solomon, returned to her home in Atlanta last Thursday.

Misses Hatts and Richardson, two charming young ladies from Smithville, are stopping for a week with Captain and Mrs. A. C. Bell.

Mrs. C. C. Ansley, of Smithville, visited friends in the city during the week.

Rev. A. B. Campbell was in Albany the greatest part of last week preaching to large and appreciative congregations.

Mrs. J. B. Pilsbury is in Columbus visiting her daughter, Mrs. Perry Massey.

Mrs. W. B. Harrold and daughter, Miss Annie, are visiting friends in Macon.

A delightful hop was given at Armory hall last Tuesday evening. Kessler's band furnished the music.

Editor Harrison, of the Lumpkin Independent, came over to see us during the week. Lumpkin and Americus are getting quite "chummy," thanks to the "baby railroad."

Miss Katie Stewart, of Hudson, spent Friday with friends in the city.

Dr. J. N. Cato, of Battsford, came in Friday on business. His wife and daughter, Miss Willie, spent several days during the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford.

Mrs. Jack Barron, of Smithville, came up and spent Friday with friends in the city.

Austell.

Miss Lola Chandler, of Walton county, who has been tpending some time with friends here, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stockton, of Atlanta, paid our village a visit the past week, prospecting for a home in our midst.

Messrs. T. R. Stephenson and Henry Bridwell, of Atlanta, are at the Dozier house.

J. B. Winters and Captain Whitmore, of Marietta, were in town during the week.

J. N. Witt, after a protracted visit to friends and relatives in Virginia, has returned, and is again at his post.

Mrs. I. M. Rogers has returned to her home in Elmingham, much improved in health.

Blakely.

Tom J. Black, the prince of good fellows, was here this week.

Henry Smith, of Savannah, was a visitoa here this week.

Miss Hattie Perry, of the Cedar Springs neighborhood, is spending several days in the city, stopping with Mrs. E. A. Alexander.

Mr. Fountain, of Columbus, the recent purchaser of the large Nesbitt plantation, near here, spent Sunday in Blakely.

Mr. W. F. Buchanan, a former Blakely boy, but who now holds a lucrative position in the S. F. and W. railroad depot at Albany, run down and spent Sunday with us. He returned Monday, accompanied by his charming sister, Miss Bob Lee.

Cooper King, of Macon, was among the arrivals at the Livingston Wednesday.

W. P. Edwards, J. M. Taylor and Jess Cox, a happy trio of commercial tourists, spent a portion of Tuesday and Wednesday in the city.

Mr. Anthony Lewis and Miss Sallie McClain, both of Damascus, were united in marriage Tuesday morning last at the Methodist parsonage. Rev. J. D. Maulden officiating. The happy couple left immediately for their home, where many congratulations were extended them.

Mrs. Chas. Rambo, of Buffton, has been the guest of her brother's family, Captain McD. Jones, the past week.

Mrs. C. E. Walker, of Columbia, Ala., after a several days visit to her father's family, Mr. R. J. I. Grist, returned home Sunday last.

Mr. H. H. Dougherty, of Baltimore, was among the visitors to Blakely this week.

Mrs. Dr. Sam Rambo and Mrs. Fielding Rambo, of Bluffton, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city, the guest of their brother, Major T. F. Jones.

Mrs. L. H. Smith, of Arlington, spent Saturday and Sunday in the town, visiting the family of Dr. W. M. Standifer.

Miss Belle Blair, after a week's stay with friends in Albany, returned home Tuesday.

Dawson.

Solicitor General Guerry is attending court in Fort Gaines this week.

Hon. R. L. Fulton, of Galveston, Texas, who has been visiting our city, has gone on to Washington, D. C. on important business.

Hon. O. B. Stevens and Mr. S. T. Jordan, of the Dawson Journal, have gone on a visit to Florida.

Miss Lilie Rogers is visiting Eufaula, Ala.

Mr. A. J. Harp, of the Ellaville Enterprise, has recently visited his relatives in this county.

Mr. D. G. Trammell, of our city, after a business trip of several weeks' duration, is again at home.

Mr. J. G. Parks, wife and children have gone to Americus on a short visit. Mrs. Parks' parents reside in that city.

Dawson can boast of having one of the best bands in the state. Their music is very fine and is greatly enjoyed by all our citizens.

Fairburn.

Mrs. C. L. Hunt, of Calhoun, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. R. Freeman, returned home last Monday.

Mr. J. H. Strickland has returned from a business trip through Mississippi.

Mrs. L. C. Knowles, of Butts county, after spending some time with relatives here, returned to her home this week.

Dr. H. L. Johnson, of Palmetto, was in Fairburn last Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. Slaughter, of Buena Vista, after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Cantrell, left for home last Wednesday.

Mr. A. J. Vickers returned Monday last from a trip to Macon.

Mrs. H. A. Harrison returned last Friday from a visit to friends in Palmetto.

Mr. Olin R. Longino, of Douglas county, visited his brother, Mr. J. H. Longino, this week.

Flowery Branch.

Mrs. F. L. Catting, of Atlanta, is stopping at the Porter house.

Miss Lula Bell, one of Atlanta's handsome and accomplished young ladies, spent some time visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Henry Strickland, of Duluth, was in town this week.

Madam Rumor says that four of Atlanta's most popular drummers are to be married soon.

Griffin.

Miss Gena Jones, of Newnan, and Miss Calhoun, of Montgomery, visited Griffin during the week.

Captain and Mrs. George C. Stewart have been visiting Atlanta socially.

Miss Walcott visited Milner during the week.

Tuesday night a concert was given at the opera house for the benefit of the Baptist church. The entertainment was a complete success.

The young people spend their evenings at quiet games of whist and euchre. Lent prevents them from being any other way than quiet.

Society people are looking forward to the 26th day April, at which time the anniversary of the Odd Fellows will be celebrated by a grand ball at the opera house. The committee in charge of the affair has promised that it will be one of the pleasantest entertainments of the season. Coming as it does just after a long resting spell occasioned by Lent it will be enjoyed with more zest. A number of visitors have already signified their intention to be present.

Harmony Grove.

Our society is very much enlivened by Miss Dobbs, one of Athens' most accomplished and attractive young ladies. She is stopping with Miss Ida Bohannon.

Miss Lela Harber, one of Franklin county's most attractive young ladies, has been spending a few days with relatives here.

Mr. Dan D. Quillian, of Atlanta, spent Wednesday here with relatives.

Colonel P. F. Lawshe has been here several days on business.

Mrs. W. J. Goss and her two little girls, Ladie and Gracie, spent last Sunday and Monday visiting friends in Athens.

Mayor W. A. Quillian paid Gainesville a visit last Wednesday on business.

Madam Rumor says there is to be a union of hearts between one of our most popular young men and one of our most attractive young ladies at an early date.

The Harmony Grove Amateur club are preparing for an entertainment some time in April. One of their pieces is Ten Nights in a Barroom.

Miss Laura Burns, of Apple Valley, is visiting Mr. W. T. Stapler's family.

Mrs. C. J. Hood returned from a visit to Athens yesterday.

Mr. J. T. Deadwyler is visiting his sister in Texas, and prospecting the country.

Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Allen are visiting friends at Jug Tavern this week.

Captain W. H. Quillian and wife are spending Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Kingston.

Miss Bettie Henderson left Monday for Cartersville, where she will remain several days before she leaves for Tennessee.

Mr. W. Y. Bailey has returned from Augusta.

Miss Lucie Hargis is visiting relatives at Cass station.

Judge John C. Branson has a fine new horse and top buggy.

Mr. W. A. Gillam has been quite ill.

Mrs. A. F. Woolley has returned from Montgomery.

Lexington.

Sam Hardeman, of Washington, Ga., visited our city Tuesday last.

Captain Huntley, of Warrenton, was here this week.

Mr. Walter Lester visited Atlanta this week on a flying trip.

Mr. R. C. Latimer, of Athens, spent Sunday with his many friends here.

Hon. Wm. H. Sims, of Columbus, Miss., is spending a part of the week with us.

Judge Lumpkin and Solicitor Howard are at home this week, but will leave for Crawfordville tomorrow to hold an adjourned term.

Miss Alice Smith gave a select sociable in honor of her lady visitor, Miss Young, of Antioch, Ga., Tuesday night last.

Mr. Alex. Davison, of Athens, Ga., was here Thursday.

Mr C. P. Shackelford is here, and will work in the wood department of the courthouse. He will soon move his family here, to remain during his stay.

Macon.

The beautifully pathetic words of Mr. Goode Price's new song should have a place in these columns, as he is one of the best known society men in the state. The title is:

"GIVE ME BACK THY LOVE AGAIN."

Call me back again, my dearest,
Call me back to love and thee;
For my heart knows naught but sorrow,
Since thous't grown so cold to me,
I have sometimes—well I know it—
Caused thee disappointment, pain;
But I beg forgiveness, Hazel,
Give me back thy love again.

When my eyes meet thine Mavourneen,
When I see thy face so fair,
Ah! I pray that death may claim me,
Since I find no love in there,
Do not punish me forever—
See these tears, they fall like rain—
Give me back thy heart, my dearest,
Give me back thy love again.

God in mercy watches over,
All, and ministers to those,
Whose sad hearts are bowed in sorrow,
So, I'll trust him to the close;
Mayhaps, He, in loving kindness,
Seeking e'er to lessen pain,
Will, sometime, in tender mercy,
Give me back thy love again.

The music to this song was composed by Professor Card, so that the entire song, which is destined to be very popular, is the product of home talent.

At the Presbyterian church in this city, Rev. Dewitt Burkhead, of Montgomery, Ala., has delivered a series of remarkable sermons during the week. Mr. Burkhead's style is forcible and free from rant and cant, his logic irrisistible, and the sound doctrines he preaches incontrovertable. The congregation has steadily increased, and this week has stirred the hearts of Christian and sinner alike. There has been nothing so striking in religious circles for many a long day.

The season of Lent has caused society to take to the woods, so to speak. No balls, parties nor high teas, and but one couple has braved the wrath of the church by getting married.

They were Mr. William Harris and Miss Lula White, who were quietly married at the bride's home in East Macon last Sunday.

A unique birthday dinner was given three charming young ladies by that gay and festive old bachelor, George Lumpkin, East Macon. The way of it was this: Miss Berta Jones' birthday occurred on the 22d, Miss Maud McCrary's on the 23d, and Miss Daisy White's on the 24th. The old bachelor could not stand three dinners in succession, so he hit upon the happy expedient of getting all three on the 22d, and accordingly, a party of friends met on that evening, and enjoyed the hospitality for which the Lumpkin house is noted. A very pleasant and enjoyable affair it was in every respect, and it is whispered that three young ladies will pool their issues and insist on a repetition of the festivities ere long.

Miss Fannie Bender, who has been visiting Miss Mamie Cook, returned to her home in New Jersey Saturday.

Major Branscam, of Nashville, Tenn., president city and suburban street car company, is in the city.

Mrs. S. B. Price, after a pleasant visit to her father's home in Bolingbroke, returned to the city Friday.

Madison.

Miss Bessie Butler has returned from her visit to southwestern Georgia.

Dr. A. K. Bell, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

Miss Julia Hill is back from a trip to Atlanta.

Captain James A. Anderson, the popular clothier of Whitehall street, Atlanta, has enlivened Madison with a two days' smiling presence.

The attractive Miss Hattie Hill is home again after an absence of a week in Atlanta.

Miss Mittie Pou has finished her visit to relatives in Mississippi and is at home.

Captain F. R. Kent, of Baltimore, is in Madison.

Mrs. John S. Clark is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Caroline Foster.

Dr. A. A. Bell is confined to his room from illness. He has been ill for some days.

Messrs. Hogue, Hilsman and Godfrey have been to Covington. They went on Sunday. Business had nothing to do with their visit.

L. T. Penick and J. W. Bearden are candidates for mayor of Madison.

Mr. E. Heysen is in Madison from his Florida farm. Mr. Heysen brought with him Florida fruits and vegetables to show what that tropical clime produces while we shiver with sleet and cold.

Miss Daisy Butler has come back from an extended visit to south Georgia and Florida. Her numerous friends are delighted to welcome her return.

McDonough.

Mr. T. B. Harwell, of Reedsville, but formerly professor of McDonough collegiate seminary, was married during the week to the charming Miss Minnie Walker, of this place. The groom's father, Rev. T. S. L. Harwell, of Jonesboro, officiating. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, and witnessed by a select crowd of relatives and friends.

Miss Inez Fox, a most charming young lady of Jackson, is spending some time with relatives in McDonough.

Miss Minnie Harwell, of Jonesboro, is visiting relatives in McDonough.

Newnan.

Quite a large and select party attended the musical given Thursday evening by Miss Effie Thompson, complimentary to Miss Florence Bandy, of North Carolina. The music was most excellent. Miss Thompson is one of the finest pianists in the state, and her performance that evening was brilliant. Her brother, Mr. G. H. Thompson, accompanied her with his cornet, and finer, sweeter music never was heard. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment, and the small wee hours came too quickly, for all were loath to leave so charming a place.

Misses Calhoun and Jones have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Waynesboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes Willcoxon visited relatives in Atlanta last week.

Miss Florence Bandy, of North Carolina, is visiting her friend, Miss Jennie Cates.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dent returned from a week's visit to friends in Atlanta on Sunday last.

Mrs. Lovick Thomas is spending the week with relatives in the gate city.

Mr. Ed. Kingsbury, of Atlanta, visited friends in town last week.

Mr. W. B. Berry and his charming daughter, Miss Olive, visited Atlanta during the week.

Toccoa.

Dr. Kinebrew and wife, and Mr. R. A. Jacobs and wife, both newly married couples, arrived from Atlanta Tuesday night and left for their future home in Franklin, N. C., the next morning.

The Improvement club meets every Saturday night and is gaining new members at each meeting. The last debate was on the following subject: "Be it resolved, That married life is more enjoyable than single life." Notwithstanding the fact that he president is a newly married man, the subject twas decided in favor of single blessedness.

Mr. H. W. Mabry left for Atlanta Tuesday.

Mr. M. M. Freeman, of Belt Junction, spent Sunday last in Toccoa.

Mr. W. L. Vickery made a short business trip to South Carolina this week.

Our lawyers are nearly all absent attending court at Carnesville.

Miss Nannie Davis has been spending the week here.

Waynesboro.

Miss Alice Dunn, a charming gate city brunette, has returned from a visit to friends at Herndon.

Misses Addie Olired, Julia and Katie Thomas have returned from a visit to Augusta, Ga.

Miss Mamie Burton returned home on Tuesday from Augusta, Ga., where she visited friends and relatives.

Mrs. Colonel John D. Ashton is the guest of Mrs. F. B. Rontzahee.

Miss Julia Neely, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Wilkins, of this place, is visiting friends in Augusta, Ga.

Miss Gena Jones, of Newnan, Ga., and Miss Sallie Calhoun, of Montgomery, Ala., who have been visiting Miss Minnie Toombs Jones, of this place, much to the regret of numerous friends left for Newnan, Ga., on Monday last.

The beaux and belles of our city enjoyed a social hop at the new store of Mrs. I. B. Rontzahee, on Friday evening last. A large crowd were in attendance, and a royal good time enjoyed.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

This eminent tragedian will appear in Atlanta next Friday, for two nights and one matinee, and everybody greets his coming with pleasure, believing that his great performances will be a fitting crowning of the theatrical season now at its end. Mr. Barrett will open in his great personation of "Richelieu," in which, by the unanimous verdict of the press, of the public, and of the profession, he has no equal. At the matinee he will play his thrilling role of "Yorick," in "Yorick's Love," and he will conclude his visit with the great tragedy of "Julius Cæsar."

The San Francisco Alta, of last May 15th, thus spoke of his interpretation of "Yorick":

Mr. Lawrence Barrett must have felt highly flattered by the heartiness of the welcome and repeated expressions of approval of his acting which he received last evening from as large and critical an audience as has ever heretofore filled the California theatre. It was a tribute to an actor who has always been a favorite on our boards, and one who is among the foremost on the American stage. The example of an actor like Barrett, in always presenting the best class of dramas in his repertoire; of having the ability to select and powerfully act new plays of permanent value, is in the highest sense conducive to the welfare and advancement of play writing or adapting by American authors and to the progressive improvement and constant maintenance of a high standard of representations on the American stage. If we review the history of our drama for many years past, we will find that nothing better, nor even so good as "Yorick's Love" has been presented for the improvement as well as entertainment of the theatre lovers of the United States. Whatever may be the opinion of Lawrence Barrett as a man, it is universally admitted that as one who has the best interests of our stage at heart, no actor excels him in the United States, while as an actor he can safely challenge comparison with any of his compeers. His Yorick last night was the same noble impersonation that he gave several years ago. Forceful, passionate and grand in many of its phases, its power and its nature, its anger, pathos and variety, its love and its grief, makes it altogether a realization of character which cannot be forgotten by any one who witnessed its presentation. He plays the role in a manner to stir the blood and to enlist the sympathy, and two or three recalls at the end of each act testified to the satisfaction of the audience with his performance. "Yorick's Love" in its plot and condensation of interest is specially adapted to the nervous vigor of the actor, and throughout its three acts its chief character is given at its full value. We must award unstinted praise to Mr. Barrett, both for his conception and realization of the role of Yorick. The supporting company is commendable.

John Keely.

That indefatigable worker has just returned from New York, and has opened truly, the most magnificent stock of goods which has come under our observation lately. His silks and dress goods, his laces and embroideries, his corsets and ladies' muslin underwear are in themselves marvels of the results of painstaking labor and intelligent investigation. Captain Keely's shoe stock alone amounts to $60,000 to-day, and his other departments proportionately full. His force of over eighty clerks are kept always busy, so loyally do the crowds flock into his store. His sales at this season of the year have never been so large, and when his new millinery department, with Mrs. Brown at its head, will begin in a week to swell the receipts, we bespeak for him "a real good time." In linen goods, he says his stock is larger than ever before, whilst his purchases of white goods ran away up to nearly one hundred cases! He has reorganized his dress trimming stock until now it is simply perfect. Ladies can fined there just what they want without any trouble. His hosiery, glove and handkerchief stocks, too, are very interesting, and will we believe, amply repay for the trouble of an inspection. Read the caption notices in our issue of to-day.

Spring Overcoats.

These cool mornings and evenings a spring overcoat becomes almost indespensable. We have a complete line. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Dressed turkeys ann chickens at Donehoo's.

Moxie will supersede stimulants and nervines. Try it.

Toilet sets (4 pieces) 15 cents a set. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

A BIG ADDITION.

J. M. High, the Dry Goods Man, Enlarges His Place of Business.

A notable event in business circles last week was the big addition made by Mr. J. M. High to his already large business house, at 46 and 48 Whitehall street. The large store-room at No. 50, adjoining the store, has been connected by a large arch, and the two immense rooms practically thrown into one. Besides this, up stairs Mr. High has added two floors, 60 by 100 feet, which will be used exclusively for wholesale trade. His business has increased almost beyond precedent, and the recent additions were a necessity to meet the demands of his heavy trade. Mr. High has done much to keep Atlanta's name before the public, and his pluck and business capacity are as commendable as they are prominent. Everybody wishes him success, in which THE CONSTITUTION heartily joins.

Our Line

Of Spring goods, comprising Corkscrews, Fancy Worsted and Cassimere and Scotch Cheviots, is complete in every particular. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Razor straps, 10 cents; Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Moxie positively destroys the thirst for alcoholic drinks. It contains not a drop of stimulant or alcohol.

In honor of the third enlargement of our store we shall have a grand opening for three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, on which days every one visiting our store will be presented with a souvenir of the occasion. All are welcome.
M. RICH & BROS.

Important Sale.

The Magruder mine and plantation, twelve miles from Washington, Georgia, will be offered for sale at public outcry on the first Tuesday in June. It is a tract of 901 acres, well watered, and is considered a fine opportunity for investment. See advertisement of P. J. Sullivan, trustee, elsewhere in this paper.

Linen collars, 4-ply, 10 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Steel Shears, 9 inches long, 25 cents, Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Only first-class market, Donehoo's, 9 Alabama.

HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve
The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Bruises.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Piles.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.
Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
nov23—1p sun tues wed thu wky

Jacobs,
THE DRUGGIST,
NOW OFFERS

	Our Price.	Ring Price
Allcock's Plasters	$ 10	$ 20
Brewer's Lung Restorer	68	1 00
S. S. S. Large	99	1 75
S. S. S. Small	59	1 00
Magnolia Balm	50	75
Brown's Iron Bitters	77	1 00
Hop Bitters	78	1 00
Lemon Elixir	39	50
Cheney's Expectorant	38	50
Hall's Hair Renewer	75	1 00
Holmes' Liniment	90	1 50
Tutt's Pills	15	25
Bradfield's Regulator, small	49	75
Bradfield's Regulator, large	89	1 25
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure	85	1 25
Simmon's Liver Regulator, small packages	10	25
Sozodont	60	75
Huckleberry Cordial	37	50
Ayer's Hair Vigor	73	1 00
Fred. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger	39	50
Brown's Bronchial Lozenges	18	25
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	78	1 00
Fellew's Syrup Hypophosphites	1 23	1 50
Beef, Wine and Iron, pints	60	1 00
Phillips' Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil	78	1 00
Swan's Down Powder	15	25

Medicine tumblers and corkscrews given away to customers.

EXACT CHANGE GIVEN.

PALMER'S
LITTLE BLACK PILLS,
A Specific for Indigestion, Constipation and Headache.
Price, - - - 15c.

NEW GOODS!
—AT—
JACOBS' PHARMACY.

Paas' Easter Egg Dyes.
Eggs dyed with them can be eaten without harm. Five cents a package; 6 for 25c.

Do You Wish to Sleep in Peace?
If so, get a bottle of JACOBS' BED BUG KILLER, and commence in time. Large bottles, price 25c.

Manicure Goods.
Ongoline; Rosaline,
Manusine, Diamond Nail Enamel,
Mrs. Cobb's Hand Lotion, Bran-u Nail Powder,
Vanola, Emery Board,
Scissors, Files, Brushes, etc.

Pinaud's Opoponax,
Lautier's May Belle,
Lautier's Evangeline,
Lautier's Edelweiss,
Lautier's Bouquet Melrose,
The acknowledged leading odors of the day.

A Fresh invoice of
Lubin's Powder and Extracts
IMPORTED DIRECT.

A large line of Loonon's, Kent's and Dorin's
TOOTH, HAIR AND NAIL BRUSHES
Direct from the Importer, at Reduced Prices.

What do You Think of This?
50 BOXES BLUE MOTTLED SOAP (full size) 20c. BAR.

SPONGES.
Bath, Surgeons', Sheep-wool, Carriage, Reef, Grass, Toilet and Slate Sponges in great variety and styles.

PINE TAR
Medicated Paper.
The Odor is Healing and Invigorating.
Recommended for its medicinal qualities by the Medical Faculty throughout the world.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets. Rev. W. F. Glenn, pastor. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. C. Courtney, superintendent.

Marietta street Sunday school at 9 a. m., Mr. J. F. Barclay, superintendent.

Trinity church, corner Peters and Whitehall, Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching today 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Class meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Preaching at 7:15 by Rev. W. E. Jones.

Sixth church, on Merritts avenue, near Peachtree. M. H. Dillard, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. J. Campbell, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

St Paul's church, corner Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. J. M. White, pastor. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p. m., W. R. Dimmock, superintendent. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday night.

Evan's Chapel church, corner of Stonewall and Chapel streets. Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Sabbath school love feast at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. The sermon at 11 a. m. will be to the children. Young men's meeting Monday evening 7:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:15 p. m. Experience meeting Friday evening. All are cordially invited.

Park street Methodist church, West End. Rev. H. L. Crumley pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:15 p. m. At night sermons to the young and reception of new members.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets, Rev. John M. Bowden, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by thepastor. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Reception of new members at the close of evening service. Church conference at 6:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. Everybody, especially stranger, cordially invited to attend.

Payne's Chapel mission Sunday school, near the corner of Marietta and Curran streets, at 9 a. m., L. M. Cannon, superintendent. Preaching at 7:15 p. m. by Rev. T. C. Puckett, All in-vited to attend.

Pierce church, Ira street, beyond Sharp street. Rev. J. D. Milton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. C Dunlop, and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. F. F. Reynolds. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Frank A. Hill, superintendent. There will also be a meeting at 4 p. m. for ladies alone, conducted by Mrs. Pringle.

Asbury Methodist, service 180 Haynes street, in hall over Dr. R. F. Lester's drug store, near corner of Rhodes. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Tumlin and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. H. H. Parks. Revival service each evening during the week at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., J. A. Gifford, superintendent. Sunday school review conducted by W. A. Haygood.

Grace church, corner Houston and Boulevard, Rev. T. J. Christian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Edgewood Methodist church, H. J. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m and at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mark W. Johnson, superintendent.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "How we Conquer the World." No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young men's meeting at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting with lecture by the pastor every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D D, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Central Baptist church, corner of W. Peters and Fair streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. G. R. McCall, D. D., of Griffin, and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. H. D. D. Straton, the incoming pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Judge J. A. Anderson, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue. All the members are earnestly and affectionately urged to come out to services on Sunday morning 28th inst., as the pastor, Rev. H. D. D. Straton will at that time preach his farewell sermon. Rev. Br. G. R. McGall will preach at night. These services will be held at the usual hours. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. The members and congregation requested to attend the union prayer meeting at First Baptist church during the week at 3:30 p. m., and the Moody meetings, commencing Friday.

Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street, J. H. Weaver pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Watson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night, All are cordially invited to attend these servsces.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services at the First Presbyterian church, on Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each night during the week at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Divine services at the Central Presbyterian church, on Washington street at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially welcome, especially visitors and strangers.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Chamberlain street, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m. Good singing. Seats free.

The Whitehall street mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at the German Lutheran church, junction Whitehall and Forsyth streets at 3 p. m., Robert Rushton, superintendent. All are welcome.

The Anderson street mission Sunday school, of the Central Presbyterian church, will meet in Rankin's chapel, corner Martin and Glen streets, at 3 p. m. Dr. J. W. Rankin, superintendent. All are cordially invited.

The West End mission Sunday school, of the First Presbyterian church, will meet in Culberson's hall, West End, at 3:30 p. m. George B. McGaughey, superintendent. Come and help us. Cottage prayer meeting on Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

EPISCOPALIAN.

St Philip's church, Capitol Hill, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Moring service, at 11 a. m., evening service at 4:30 p, m. Rev. William H. Hunt, officiating.

St Philip's Mission of the Redeemer, corner West Fair and Walker streets. Morning prayer at 11 a. m.; evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday and Friday evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

St Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and Pryor streets, Rev. C. M. Beckwith, priest in charge. 7 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school. Daily service throughout the week at 7 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. On Tuesday and Thursday evening prayer with lecture at 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Mission No 1, Plum street. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Mission No. 2, north Atlanta. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, Congregational, West Ellis street, near, Peachtree. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Eddy, D. D., will be assisted at both services by Evangelist E. W. Bliss, who will both sinfl and preach the gospel. Come and welcome.

Hope Congregationalist church, Edgewood, Rev. William Shaw, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Israel and America, a Note of Warning." John 12—37-41.

Berean Congregational church, near the Fulton cotton factory, East End, Rev. William Shaw, pastor. Gospel meeting at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., D. T. Bentley, superintendent. Sunday school concert at 7 p. m. at weich Professor White and his class will sing several selections. Recitation and songs by the children. You are cordially invited to come to all these meetings,

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, J. H. Klerner, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd, Elder Thomas M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Owing to repairs being made on the church the meetings will be held in the basement of the courthouse. All cordially inuited. No service at night.

Mission of the Church of Christ, 654 Marietta street, at junction of Powder Springs road, Elder A. F. Lee, in charge. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by J. Minson, of Nashville, Tenn. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets. Rev. George Leonard Chaney, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev. Wm. P. Tilden, of Boston. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. All cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Spiritualists will meet today in Good Templar's hall, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m., Dr. Beck will speak upon the relation of spirit matter. Others will also take part in the celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of modern spiritualism. The public invited.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Harris street Presbyterian church, Rev. J. R. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. Fred Ponder, superintendent. Prayer meettng Wednesday evenings. All are cordially invited.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The largest stock of imported goods ever opened in the southern states can now be seen in silks in black ---the very best in the land for the price---silks colored; all new weaves with French novelties in every shade to match, Grenadines, Irredescent trimmings, micado trimmings, Milan trimmings, in every design and shade known to the trade. In woolen dress goods we have a superb selection; every French novelty, with trimmings woven to match each shade; also, a complete line in plain imported weaves. This stock is immense, elegant, and prices never so low.

White Goods and Embroideries

Imported so low that we can offer embroideries imported from St. Gaul, Switzerland, for less than you can buy Hamburg ---- full and complete line all widths with stocks of Linen Lawns, India Linens, Persian Lawns, etc., our facilities are such that we can sell from our enormous stock and make a fair profit, regardless of competition.

TABLE LINENS.

The most elegant stock in this department. For dinner we have French and German cloths, with napkin and tray cloth to match. For tea we have the tinted damask, in pink, blue and cream. For breakfast the Scotch Creams and Scarlet, all with D'Oyles and napkins to match. Also we carry a full and complete line of piece linens of every grade and prices as low as the lowest.

REMEMBER OUR

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Fancy Work, Wash Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Neckwear and

MILLINERY.

Miss Holroyd, our milliner, has the most interesting, and by the way, the most superbly magnificent stock of French milliner's supplies, and can furnish on short notice the loveliest bonnet, to match any shade in dress or trimming. Our stock of millinery is immense and beautiful beyond description. See her this week.

CARPETS.

Are getting low enough when you can buy an imported Wilton Velvet for less money than you paid for an American Brussels a few years ago. Not only are the prices low enough for every body to purchase, but you can select from the largest and most magnificent stock of imported goods in the land. One car load English Carpets just opened last week. We import direct, and certainly with our superior facilities (to say nothing of the enormpus stock we carry,) we can sell you a carpet, and make a fair profit and guarantee every part of the work, etc., and make it to your interest.

Rugs.

To match each and every shade, our rugs are first class. No seconds.

Draperies.

In all the new designs in raw silk, Tamboru, Madras, Nottingham, etc., with a full line of heavy Portiere goods.

Mattings.

By the car-load, plain and fancy, quality and prices guaranteed.

Shoes.

Only one kind. You can't buy a second class shoe in our house. We have every pair made to order and can safely represent them as as they are, and all we ask is for you to try one pair, and we will have made another shoe customer.

Dressmaking.

In this department we guarantee a combination, not necessarily too materials to make it, but elegance, style and beauty combined, in plain black gives satisfaction, and that is what we guarantee. See our immense stock of imported goods this week.

Chamberlin, Johnson, & Co.,

CLOSING THEIR BUSINESS.

Messrs. E. A. Horne & Co. Preparing to Make a Change.

By reference to an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that Messrs. E. A. Horne & Co. are preparing to make a business change. They advertise for sale their entire stock of goods, consisting of picture frames, mouldings, stationery, artists' materials, tiles for hearths and facings, etc. In order to close up the business these goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices, thus presenting an opportunity for bargains.

Mr. W. S. McNeal, of McNeal Bros, has purchased the Wright place, better known as the premium farm. It is located about seven miles from the city, on the McDonough road, and is said to be one of the best farms in the country.

Don't forget car fancy yellow bananas at George M. Hudson's.

Regenstein's Millinery

EMPORIUM

SURPRISE STORE.

Extraordinary Attractions!!

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING NOVELTIES!

The Largest, Newest and Most Exquisite Stock of

MILLINERY

Ever Displayed in the South.

Three Large Stores in One, and all Stocked to their fullest capacity with the Most Elegant Novelties known to the Millinery Trade.

My assortment of Imported Hats and Bonnets contain the latest Parisan designs, and their duplicates will be found nowhere in this city.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

My designs of Imported FLEURS-DE-FANTASIE and fine natural Montures, Clusters and Sprays are

EXCLUSIVELY MY OWN!

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

To-morrow I will open FOR THE FIRST TIME the newest Spring ideas in Ostrich Tips, Plumes and Pompons.

ALL NEW SHADED!
ALL NEW DESIGNS!
REAL FRENCH NOVELTIES!

My Popular Prices.

My prices are BOUND TO TELL!!

If you find a Pretty Hat, or a Bunch of Flowers, or an Ostrich Feather, or any other article in my LINES elsewhere that strikes your fancy

DON'T BUY IT

until you see me. I will sell you the same article at HALF THE PRICE, for I buy them in that same proportion!

Tomorrow morning I will display the largest line of novelties in Spring Millinery ever shown in this or any other southern city, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES in Jetted Bonnets, Jetted Wings, Jetted Birds, rich Jetted Crowns.

NEWEST PATTERNS of Beadsin Wax, Satin, Cogue, Cherry, Straw and Glass. Ornaments to match!

EMBROIDERED CR PE.

The newest and most exquisite trimming for Spring Hats. I have it in all-over and in lace widths, in two, three and four inches.

ORIENTAL LACES.

Immense variety of Patterns, innumerable widths and styles. Tremendously low prices.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

To-morrow at nine o'clock I will open five cases of

CAPE MAY HATS,

Which I will sell at the startling low figure of

TEN CENTS.

Also 300 pieces of all Silk Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon in Nos. 12, 16 and 20, at

TEN CENTS A YARD.

Also 500 Pieces Picot Ribbons at astonishingly low prices.

"MY MOTTO,"

BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE!

SURPRISE STORE,

J. REGENSTEIN, Prop.

THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE FULLY MET!

—IN OUR—

ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING GOODS!

NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND HILDREN'S CLOTHING.

IMMENSE STOCK! CHOICE GOODS! LOW PRICES!

Our Tailoring Department, as usual, filled with the latest productions of the season. Our custom suits speak for themselves.

HIRSCH BROS.

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CAUTION TO SMOKERS

The immense success that our Grand Republic Cigarros have attained has induced unprincipled parties to put on the market a base imitation, and we call the attention of the trade and smokers against this imitation, and in purchasing the Cigarros to see that they are made in

Factory* 200 *3rd District,

New York, and branded Grand Republic, we also propose keeping the quality of the Cigarros fully up to the standard as long as we manufacture them, and we guarantee them made of the finest long Havana filler, or we will forfeit ($1,000) one thousand dollars to each and every charitable association in the state of Georgia.

GEO. P. LIES & CO., Proprietors of Factory 200. Third District, N. Y.

For sale at retail by the following first class dealers:

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER,
B. W. BALLARD,
NUNNALLY & RAWSON,
C. O. TYNER,
HUTCHISON BROS.,
THEO SCHUMANN,
ADAMS HOUSE,
CAMP & SON,
CHAS. D. FORD,
GOLDSMITH & CO.

W. A. RUSSELL & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta, Ga. 5 7 8p tu th fri sun

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S. P. Pond, of West Bowersville, says Cheney's Expectorant is the boss remedy for measles and whooping cough.

I have just received car fancy yellow Bananas. Send in your orders immediately and get fresh fruit. 35 and 37 West Alabama street. George M. Hudson.

$2,000 to Loan 3 or 5 Years.

By Gholstin & Krouse, 2 Kimball house, Wall street, on city property,

Send us half gross Cheney's Expectorant. It is the best thing for whooping cough we ever saw. Shirley & Berford, Neva, S. C.

A. & S. Rosenfield

Are offering special inducements in clothing for men and boys. Our entire stock is new, and of the latest style, and the prices to suit the times. Our furnishing goods department is complete and only of the best quality. We have a full line of shirt waists called the "Mothers' Friend" which when once used will be found indispensible. Please call and see.

During the past week Messrs. E. M. Roberts & Co. have made the following sales: The Creed property on Marietta street, to George S. Lowdnes, for $1,300, and the cock pit lot on Curran street to Mr. Cheshire for $700.

THOMSON'S
PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING

ARE STILL TRIUMPHANT.

For fifteen years they have steadily gained in favor, and with sales constantly increasing have become the most popular corset throughout the United States.

The G quality is warranted to wear twice as long as ordinary corsets. We have lately introduced the G and RH grades with extra long waist, and we can furnish them when preferred.

Highest awards from all the world's great fairs. The last medal received is for First Degree of Merit, from the late exposition at New Orleans.

While scores of patents have been found worthless, the principles of the glove fitting have proved invaluable.

Retailers are authorized to refund money if, on examination, these corsets do not prove as represented. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Catalogue Free on Application.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., New York.

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For pampblet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

Back on the Old Track

Of Leading in Everything,

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Special Announcement.

Having made extensive preparations for the spring season, we cordially invite the Ladies of Atlanta and vicinity to visit our establishment, long known for its liberality and perfect fairness in everything.

The truth is, we have fairly outdone ourselves this time, and really have the most superb stock of goods we ever carried. Our display is rapidly completing, and our new goods and novelties will astonish everybody, It is out of the question to embody in a dozen columns anything like a fair idea of what we have to please the eye and charm the fancy. Still, we begin a limited mention of what we have by calling attention to our

LACE DEPARTMENT!

We have Laces never shown here before; the loveliest designs imaginable, and all beautifully matched. Orientals, Egyptian and Vals in Cream and White, and Chantillas in Blacks. These goods match, in three pieces to suits, all our nets, flouncings and trimmings.

MULLE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

This Department stands equal to the lace department. Everything matched in three piece suites. Some of the most exquisite goods in this line ever shown in the South.

OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

Has simply outdone itself, truly. We are on the tip top all through these goods. Superb White Robes in White and Cream, just as dainty and attractive as heart could wish. All grades of Cream and Colored Lawns.

In Dress Goods.

This department is so full, so complete, that a description of what it embraces is out of the question. It is beyond everything we have ever attempted, without doubt. In Silks and Woolon Novelties we are packed from the entrance to the rear walls.

TRIMMINGS.

Our trimmings are especially attractive.

They embrace everything late in Novelties for fine dress goods, etc., and were selected with an eye to matching our dress goods.

BUTTONS.

Buttons this season are very pretty and embrace many pretty conceits. Our stock of Buttons was selected to match our Suitings in large and small size.

FANS.

We have more novelties in Fans than we ever displayed. The fanmaker's art seems exhausted in what we present in this line. We have gone extensively into Novelties and Fancy Goods, and propose to bull the market.

Gloves and Hosiery.

The ladies will be surprised at what we show in this line. They must be seen to be appreciated. In Gloves and Silk Mits we know we can show the most superb stock in this or any other southern city.

PARASOLS.

There has been an extra special effort to bring out exquisite novelties in parasols. There are more extreme novelties in parasols this year than in anything else.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Out of town merchants will do well to call and examine our stock when in Atlanta. It will surprise you, and show you many new things that will attract and please you.

Our Proposition

Is that we are not to be surpassed by anybody in the country, and this is no idle boast. Come and see for yourselves.

D. H. Dougherty & Co.